

INSIDE: The British spymasters' sensational coup

Maclean's

SEPTEMBER 23, 1985

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

SEPTEMBER 22, 1992 VOL. 35 NO. 38



Travels with a rebel chief

After a decade of struggle, Angolan guerrillas, led by Jonas Savimbi, are preparing a bold new attempt to overthrow their nation's Marxist leaders. —Page 35



The death of a bank

The sudden collapse of the Canadian Commercial Bank caused a furore in the Commons as opposition politicians investigated the government's role in the affair. —Page 20

COVER

The making of 'Joshua'

Between Canada's best-loved author, Mercedes Bachler, and its most bankable director, Ted Kotcheff, is the guest-starring Canadian film. Five years in the making, the ambitious, \$11-million production carries the weight of the troubled domestic feature film industry on its shoulders. —Page 44

COVER PHOTO BY BOB WATTS FOR MACLEAN'S



A rude opening

After a summer of setbacks, Brian Mulroney's Conservatives returned to Parliament determined to show strong leadership, but the week did not go off as planned. —Page 10



A soldier of culture

With a number of bold nationalistic policies, Marcel Masse has recently become the darling of a cultural community that once scorned him as a mediaite. —Page 70

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The wine bar

Hi babe! Well, I guess the Ontario government has decided to ban the sale of South African wine ("A tale of revolution," *Canada*, Aug. 26). I guess we are shoving them in there to take action against countries that violate human rights? I'll just put on my shirt (People's Republic of China), my shoes (Poland) and pants (Romania) and head down to the old grocery store in my Lada to buy some jam (Bulgaria). While I'm passing the League Council Board of Ontario I'll buy a few bottles of wine I choose to drink? A former Liberal prime minister once said that the government has no place in the bedrooms of the nation. Perhaps he should tell the Liberals in charge of Ontario that the government doesn't belong at our dining room tables either!

—T. HARTLICK, Barrie, Ont.

Music to their ears

All concertgoers should stand and applaud the efforts of "the Gays" in their court challenge against Concert Productions International ("Challenging a rock giant," *Showbusiness*, Aug. 16). If only protest that corporate nepotism leaves the concertgoer in the last row of the audience. A victory for the Gays may not result in a *stare* deal for the ticket buyer, but the opportunity of being the last laugh is music to my ears.

—SAM MANCINI, Toronto



Rock Hudson: a growing health problem

The sad picture

Your story on AIDS and the pathetic picture of actor Rock Hudson on the cover ("The new terror of AIDS," *Cover*, Aug. 13) will help to alert the public to the fact that this disease is, indeed, a growing health problem and one that is no longer confined to an individual group in society. AIDS has a particularly frightening characteristic in that the more that is learned about it, the more elusive a satisfactory treatment or cure seems to become. For some perspective, your statistics tell us that, to date, 180 people in this country have died from the disease and another 302 suffer from it and will likely die. While our acceptance of the hideous nature of the disease, the number of victims is minuscule when compared with the number of deaths and maiming injuries that result from motor vehicle accidents. Each year, in round figures, some 4,000 or more Canadians die on our highways and roads, about half of them young people between the ages of 18 and 25, of course. It is well established that half of all accident-related deaths involve the deadly combination of drinking and driving. Furthermore, for every traffic-related death, there are approximately 56 serious injuries. It is a disturbing comment on the collective mentality of our society that we seem to accept this carnage as more or less inevitable and acceptable while the statistically lesser problem of AIDS evokes something that approaches hysteria.

—ANDREW SEXTON, M.D., Toronto, B.C.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Most correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, *Maclean's* magazine, 600 Jones Street 204, 777 King St. E., Toronto, Ont. M5X 1A7.

INJURED. Professional golfer Jim Neilson, 30, when he was struck by the propeller of a motor boat during an attempted pickup while he was water-skiing on a lake near Phoenix, Ariz. A native of Banbury, B.C., Neilson underwent surgery at Sunland Memorial Hospital. A Professional Golfers Association tour regular since 1977, Neilson's best year was 1983, when he won \$111,832 and placed 50th on the circuit.

DEED. CBC News correspondent Neil Davis, 51, and sound man William Latch, 35, during an attempted snep by military officers in Bangkok, Thailand, last week (page 26). A veteran Southeast Asia journalist, Davis covered the Vietnam War as well as skirmishes in the Philippines, Thailand and Angola. Latch was a radio reporter and a TV sound technician for CBC News.

DEED. Jessie Isabel Neighen, 105, widow of Canada's ninth Prime Minister, Arthur Meighen, who died in 1966, at her home in Toronto. The former Portage la Prairie, Man., schoolteacher married Neighen in 1904 when he was a young lawyer. She stayed out of the limelight during her husband's public life, but her son, the late Theodore Neighen, retained connections with the Progressive Conservative party. Grandson Michael, a Toronto lawyer, is a past president of the PC party, and granddaughter Priscilla married Gary Sir Geoff Scott.

DEED. International fashion writer, consultant and socialite Carol Bobbitt Crepitt, 63, whose companies conducted a range of fashion-related businesses, of cardiac arrest, at New York Hospital. An association with *Vogue* *Arrest* and *Vogue* *Moschino*, Crepitt was born and educated in São Paulo, Brazil, where her parents had emigrated from Italy.

PLEADED GUILTY. Montreal businessman Robert Harrison, 55, in 15 counts of fraud and conspiracy to defraud a variety of sources, including three Montreal businessmen, in *Benjamin Court*. Crown prosecutor Michel St. Cyr dropped four other charges against Harrison—including one that he defrauded the Bank of Montreal of \$400,000. The guilty plea ended a controversial court case that began in May 1983, involving former federal cabinet minister Bryce Mackay. Harrison and another Montreal businessman, Jean Rayner, were charged with five counts of conspiracy, influence-peddling and bribery, and blackmail with influence-peddling. The court dismissed the charges against Mackay, and the former *Maclean's* *sr* was eventually exonerated. Harrison faces a maximum sentence of 16 years.

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In search of educational excellence

From Plato to John Dewey, history's most thoughtful educational philosophers have argued that schools should lead social progress. The last great effort to reform public schools according to that principle was made in the 1960s, when North American educators and policymakers threw out the existing discipline system. Less than a decade later, serious concerns emerged. Regulators said that young workers were ill-equipped to handle routine academic tasks, indeed, one U.S. study indicated that 50 per cent of all 17-year-olds could not find the area of a square when given the length of one side. Meanwhile, Canadian universities introduced remedial courses to teach high school graduates how to write coherent sentences, and parents stretched their budgets to send their children to more traditional private schools. Now, amid rising youth unemployment and rocketing dropout rates, the clear vision of history's education theorists have been obscured by confusion and debate.

No single personality dominates current education thinking the way the philosopher Dewey managed to do in the first half of the century. Still, a few stand out as authors who have popularized the ideas, members of national educational think tanks and, especially in the United States, members of high-powered government-appointed panels of inquiry into educational problems, who would the most influence in directing the schools' new directions. Even in this country, the Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada (the MacDonald commission) joined in the call for more educational rigor when its long-awaited report earlier this year declared that Canadian schools must adapt to harsh new economic and social realities. Demanded the commission: "Are we falling by not initiating an excellence policy in the performance of institutions and in the performance of students?"

In fact, the commission was raising the same issues as the U.S. government-sponsored National Commission on Excellence in Education. In its 1983 report, *A Nation at Risk*, the commission claimed that "the educational foundations of our society are being eroded by a rising tide of mediocrity."



Kazal, "the good old days when everybody turned to read and wrote never existed"

David Holton, 63, a respected Harvard University physicist and historian of science who received his early education in Vienna, was one of the report's chief authors. A critic of the Reagan administration's cutbacks in federal funding for scientific research, Holton said that he would serve on the board only if he were guaranteed the right to write a dissenting report. But after he began to hear testimony from employers, teachers, students and researchers, he concurred with the other commis-

sioners that the system was "riddled with inadequacies."

Evidence before the commission indicated that 38 million U.S. adults and 40 per cent of all minority youth could not read and understand a newspaper. After two years of deliberation Holton and the 12 other commissioners unanimously recommended a program of comprehensive educational reforms which would strip the system of its enclaves for social change and make it more efficient. Among the recommendations,

all high school students must meet the requirements of a core-down, no-escape curriculum which includes four years of English, three years of mathematics, science and social studies and at least a half-year of computer science and foreign language training, starting in elementary school. As well, the commission urged, school districts should consider lengthening the school day by two hours and the school year by as much as 50 days.

But the commissioners couched their sweeping recommendations in terms consistent with the fiscal conservatism of the era. Although they recommended that teachers be better prepared and better paid, they argued that citizens

and corporations, rather than additional government funds, should cover the cost. Holton observed that the system was "staggering from nearly two decades of adding no real mission" to the schools' role—such as head-start programs for underprivileged children. Still, he acknowledged that the commissioners "faded to come to grips with the most common question of all—how a school should fulfill its multiple functions for a large and growing fraction of our society that languishes in the darkness, below the security provided by any safety net." This omission has triggered criticisms of the report's basic assumption that confidence can be imposed from on high, without increased public funding.

Indeed, sociologist Richard Fuller, 44, a teacher at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education in Toronto and an internationally respected authority on the implementation of educational reform, supports that criticism. He adds that any reforms will fail when these responsible "spend too much time making decisions. The difficulty lies in translating educational philosophy into the language of the 1980s book *The Meaning of Educational Change*. "The phenomenon of change—how people actually experience change as distinct from how it might have been intended—is at the heart of the spectacular lack of success of most social reforms," Fuller argues that to succeed in bringing about reform

it is necessary to find schools where the principal works well with his staff and there is a strong sense of community and collegiality. He adds that reforms must be protected from within as well as imposed by society, and that patience is crucial—"remembering that change is a process rather than an event."

Most educators agree that the reforms of a few decades ago—with their expanded curricula, loosened standards, less rigorous testing and more open, informal classrooms—often led to a lack of intellectual discipline. But many critics of the rigorous new policies have argued that they harbor a hidden agenda to return public schools to a system in which only middle-class children can



Fuller: "reform" spectacular lack of success

excel. One of the most vocal critics in Boston-based author and teacher Jonathan Kazal, 36. "Americans are caught up in a wave of stupefying nostalgia," Kazal says. "They're lost sight of the fact that the good old days when everybody learned to read and write never existed." In 1965 the Harvard-educated English major set up a strict academy in South Boston which concentrated on teaching inner-city children to read. Ever since, his criticisms of schools for failing to serve all members of society

equally has been circulating. *Efficient America*, his sixth book, published last year, shocked many readers with its assertion that one-third of all American adults cannot read.

Kazal recommends a system which would guarantee that all children be taught to read by Grade 4, whatever the financial cost. In addition, he would break what he calls "the cycle of illiteracy" by teaching parents to read too, by involving the community in literacy programs. According to Kazal, a person who cannot read cannot protect his own interests or challenge those who may try to oppress him. In *Efficient America* he writes that illiteracy is "the Achilles' heel in our society that breeds a cycle of illiteracy."

But many educators say that there is still room within the system for genuine reform. One of the most prominent is TheodoreSizer, 55, who became dean of Harvard University's prestigious education school in 1979. In 1979 he resigned to chair the school system board by taking positions as both classroom teacher and high school principal. Now professor of education at Brown University in Providence, R.I., Sizer says that the essential element in reform is the teacher. Sizer has declared, "No reform can succeed in the absence of good teaching."

In his most recent book, *Horace's Compromise*, Sizer concludes that teachers' authority in the classroom has been steadily eroded by centralized decision-making which has prevented them from following their methods and curricula to fit students' individual needs. "When the system entrusts teachers with important decisions, the quality of teaching improves," Sizer told Maclean's. "But when a centralized system controls what is taught and with teachers have to teach it, the quality inevitably declines."

As one of the educators often consulted by government policy makers, Sizer said that he welcomed the activities of the education commission. It had, he added, "raised the basic issues of education higher in public awareness." But he also accuses the authors of losing sight of the accomplishments of the past two decades. Said Sizer: "In the 1960s we had some of the solutions. We know that effective schools can dramatically overcome early deprivation. We know that kids can be turned around very quickly. We know that many of the programs, such as head-start programs for underprivileged children, will work," he added. "Excellence is a catchword that can be defined in many ways. What we need instead is more public awareness that an unthinking population, not a lack of competitive edge, is the death knell of democracy."

—ANN FELSHER in Toronto



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EDUCATION '85

Integrating classrooms

One hot afternoon in July, 1985, Geoffrey Takach, 11, of Grimsby, Ont., dropped his fishing pole as he stood on a bridge over a local creek. As he grabbed for it, he lost his balance and fell 30 feet into the water. Resulting brain damage shortened his attention span and left him with serious behavioral problems. His teachers at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic school suggested that he go to a home for disturbed children. Instead, his parents obtained provincial government assistance to cover the \$15,000 annual fee for sending him to the Thurston Foundation for Special Learning in Waterloo, Ont., a private residential school where Geoffrey flourished. But Geoffrey's parents wanted him to be able to live at home, and they continued to pressure both the government and the local school board to meet his need for specially trained staff. This fall the Ontario government will grant their request when it becomes one of the first provinces to order publicly funded schools to take full responsibility for special education.

Ontario's controversial Bill 92, passed in 1980, takes full effect this month—excepting the phasing-in of more than 100,000 students with special needs into the regular school system—and one of most support for private schools such as Thurston. Now, ordinary separate and public school systems are compelled to provide whatever facilities are necessary to educate blind children, those with hearing disabilities and learning difficulties, the emotionally disturbed and also the gifted. Geoffrey's mother, Janette, says that the bill has triggered "a real turnaround" in the attitude of the Lincoln County Roman Catholic school board, where her son, now largely mainstreamed, returned this fall. "Now they are bending over backward to accommodate him," she says.

More than 500,000 Canadian children are classified as exceptional—bright or handicapped—and require some form of special education. In the past some went to private schools, others attended special programs where school boards could afford them, and many of those who lived in remote areas took their classes in ordinary classrooms unattended to cope with them. The current trend to segregate such children—a program launched in local boards across Canada in the 1970s and now embraced in pro-



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3. Peter: Right. And Tegrin also helps control that itchy scalp that used to annoy me.

Me: Again, it shows Tegrin gets your scalp really clean.



4. Me: I'm going to give Tegrin Medicated Dandruff Shampoo a try myself!

Peter: You should try the herbal ones. Works just as hard as regular Tegrin to get your hair and scalp really clean.



Kodachrome VR100. The official film of the day we dressed up as butterflies.

The children made all the butterfly wings
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EDUCATION '85

A commitment to fluency



Go home: students under stress and threats to teachers' job security

For eight years I've Steward, now 38, spent three hours a day on a bus getting to and from grade school—despite the fact that there was an elementary school directly across the road from her home in northwest Calgary. The reason for that grueling commute was academic: her commitment to attend Westgate Elementary School, five kilometres away, because it offered French immersion classes. As the new school year began, a record number of students are following in Steward's footsteps: three per cent of English-speaking public school students are entering French immersion programs. The approximately 600,000 children enrolled represent the highest number since the classes started in a Montreal school's 80 years ago. Now, immersion is widely considered to be one of the most successful innovations in Canadian education.

The program has its critics—those who charge that it is creating an elite class of bilingual Canadians and displacing the jobs of English-language teachers. But for students like I've Steward, immersion has opened up a new world. "When I meet people from Quebec or France I can converse with them," she said. "I wouldn't say that I'm fluent, but I'm a lot better than someone taking high school French."

Over the past decade enrolment in the program has increased at a rate of more than 19 per cent a year. English-

speaking parents in the Montreal suburb of St. Lambert started the first French immersion program at a local grade school in 1965. At that time, French study for anglophones typically consisted of 30 minutes a day, the rules of grammar usually explained in English. By contrast, immersion placed elementary school students into a program in which they took all their classes in French in the early years. English classes were introduced gradually until most subjects were eventually taught in English. Said Gerard DeNault, who teaches social studies and geography in the French immersion program at Calgary's Wilfrid Laurier High School: "Students are picking up a second language and doing so well as if they had stayed in the regular program." In fact, in one provincewide social studies exam last June, DeNault's students scored an average of 66 per cent—seven points higher than the Alberta average. Said DeNault: "We get the kids who are more motivated. They are somewhat pushed by their parents because they see the need for bilingual education."

French immersion programs have achieved their remarkable success largely because they attract committed parents. Canadian Parents for French (CPF), a 15,000-member Ottawa-based volunteer group with more than 300 chapters, lobbies school boards for better French-language instruction. Its president,

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THE ABILITY FUND

Stewart Goodings, 43, former head of the Company of Young Canadians, is the father of a son, Robby, in Grade 7 French immersion, and a daughter, Jennifer, in Grade 10 immersion. Goodings told Maclean's from his Victoria, B.C., home "Immersion was not something that is being forced down our throats. This is a voluntary desire on the part of English-speaking families to give their children the gift of a second language."

In fact, statistics indicate that, contrary to the reputation that they earned



Difficult 'pushed by their parents'

in the 1960s for stubborn resistance to French, English-Canadian now strongly favor the teaching of the country's other official language. A 1981 Gallup poll showed that two out of three English-speaking Canadians now support French instruction in the schools. And western Canadians, tagged for years as rednecks for running bilingualism, lead the country in the percentage increase of anglophones who now consider themselves to be bilingual. Between 1971 and 1981 Alberta experienced a 167.5 per cent increase and British Columbia an 80.6-per-cent rise, compared to Ontario's 65.2 per cent.

Even in Eastern Canada—notably in

New Brunswick, where tensions between Canada's two official language groups have occasionally generated violence—the program is popular. One successful graduate is Neville Gossens, 16, who finished an immersion program in his native Fredericton last June and is starting arts classes at the University of New Brunswick this month. Said Gossens: "I've! French immersion was a big success. I was just at the Canada Games in Saint John and I was talking French all the time."

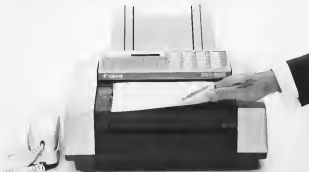
But the programs still raise fears among some teachers. James Oysert, president of the New Brunswick Teachers' Association, charges that French immersion threatens the job security of English-language teachers. "There is no question about it," said Oysert. "One of our problems is combining the growth of the program with budget restraints for other programs. It means a considerable displacement in jobs."

Some parents also complain that immersion can place extra stress on many Grade 1 and 2 children already adjusting to the demands of school for the first time. In Ottawa, Nancy Carr-Harris's eight-year-old daughter, Brangha, enrolled this fall in a Grade 3 immersion program at Hopewell Avenue Public School. Carr-Harris says that the program leaves her with mixed feelings. On one hand, she is delighted that her daughter is becoming bilingual. On the other, she said, "Brangha has had days when she comes through the door exhausted." There are pressures on parents as well, Carr-Harris added. "Brangha has already surpassed my Grade 12 French. A lot of parents around here are taking extra French classes to keep up."

Those who do excel in French immersion can expect to join the ranks of an expanding elite of bilingual Canadians. In some linguistic skills give them broader or professional horizons than those of unilingual workers. On average, according to the 1986 Census of Canada, bilingual Canadians earn \$20,605 annually, compared with \$19,579 for unilingual anglophones and \$14,469 for unilingual francophones. In the federal civil service 81,467 personnel, or more than a quarter of the 297,610-member public service, are classified as bilingual, and many of the top jobs in politics, the foreign service, the judiciary, law and the media demand a proficiency in both official languages. Despite controversies about the program, Carr-Harris has already enrolled her five-year-old son, David, in an immersion school. "It's worth a try," she said. "It's such an incredible advantage."

—MICHAEL CLARKSON in Ottawa with CATHERINE HARRIS in Fredericton and SUZANNE FARRER in Calgary

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Battling over basics

Freda Pryor, a mother of three with four stepchildren, wrote to the Vancouver newspapers in February, 1974, endorsing the educational standards in local schools. She says she had no idea that she would launch a reform movement that would eventually affect public schools across Canada.

By the time Pryor and her husband, a physicist, had moved to Vancouver from Los Angeles in 1968, only their last child was still young enough to enter the public school system. Still, that experience and the testimony of friends and neighbours led her to conclude that the schools had dangerously downplayed discipline

and competitive academic testing. Pryor's letters urged a return to "structured classes and accepted disciplines." She demanded to know "why competition should be had in school when it is good in athletics and the business world."

She struck a nerve. "Within weeks," she recalled for *Maclean's*, "we had our meetings in our basement and formed the Genuine Education Movement [GEM]." Within four years GEM had become the dominant voice on Vancouver's board of education. In Ontario and the West, where most curricula experiments occurred, parents, university and even business leaders became increasingly concerned at the liberal trend as well. Many of them said that high schools were offering such courses as golf and needlework instead of grounding students in the fundamentals of English grammar and mathematics. At a time when school taxes were increasing and student enrolment was decreasing, voters began to complain to their trustees that they were not getting good value from the public system. As a result, education ministers in British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario have tightened up curricula and upgraded graduation requirements.

But GEM's back-to-the-basics program is now itself the object of controversy. Teachers say that they are restricted by the new, precise course outlines, and some parents say they are concerned that the return of competitive tests may be putting pressure on their children. And politicians are now charging that overzealous emphasis on academic subjects has caused school systems to shun their less academically oriented students.

Vancouver was one of the first cities to experiment with conservative reforms. By the late 1970s, it had acquired two influential supporters in Pat McGee, then British Columbia's minister of education, and Jack Webster, Vancouver's open-line radio broadcaster. Webster urged his listeners to demand a return to stricter academic requirements. Then in 1978 McGee's ministry began to implement many of GEM's principles. By 1981 all schools were again working with a greater emphasis on a core curriculum and a standard in defining which texts could be used in schools. The result, said Wes Knapp, assistant director of professional development for the 39,000-member B.C. Teachers' Federation, is that "back-to-the-basics is no longer a movement here. It's part of the structure."

So far in British Columbia, the reforms have received a mixed reception. One group that is pleased is the province's universities. In 1980 the University of British Columbia instituted a compulsory English composition test as a

prerequisite for graduation because professors found that too many new students could not write coherent essays. At that time, half of the first-year students failed to pass the test. But this year only 36 per cent failed. "I think the high schools are doing a better job of preparing students for university," said Lee Whitehead, who is responsible for administering first-year English courses at the university. Still, many high school students are highly critical of the program.

In April, Marlene Peterson, an 18-year-old first-year student at Langley Secondary School, told a teachers' convention in Vancouver, "An increasingly competitive atmosphere is driving students into the ground." She added that the emphasis on marks means that students are concentrating on memorization instead of learning.

Teachers, too, express some misgivings and some of them say that their effectiveness as teachers has been eroded. Said Allan Gurness, a Vancouver elementary school principal, "Teachers who are really professional now feel frustrated because they are limited to a narrow choice of texts that they may not be the best for a particular class." He added, "Books should be seen as tools, not complete programs. But the reverse is becoming the norm."

Alberta was another province to tighten its curriculum in response to public complaints. One catalyst was a 1980 survey which revealed that a third of the province's Grade 12 students did not know the name of Canada's first prime minister and a majority did not know the date of Confederation. In 1981 Education Minister David King announced a program to test the abilities of teachers and students and to evaluate individual schools. The ministry also increased Canadian content in social studies from 30 to 68 per cent, and in 1983 it brought back standardized province-wide exams.

Ontario's conservative reforms—known as the Ontario Schools Senior and Intermediate Divisions program, or OSSD—have been in effect for only a year 1985 increased the number of compulsory high school courses from nine to 16, it raised the requirements for a full high school graduation diploma from 27 credits to 30 and it brought back formal behavior codes for students. Shortly after, a provincewide study coauthored by Sean Conway, now Liberal education minister, found a marked decline in enrolment in high school. Locking courses—a 30-per-cent drop between 1983 and 1985, according to the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation (OSSSTF). Conway's report blamed that decline on the renewed emphasis on "academic, ivory-tower educational values" which he said are less relevant to the 80

per cent of students who go directly into the work force after leaving high school. Malcolm Buchanan, past president of the OSSSTF, has also been a critic of OSSD. He has expressed concerns that raising the number of compulsory credits could drive less academically proficient students to drop out earlier than they would have otherwise done. Still, the program has had one measurable result that is approved by most educators. Compulsory enrolment in French and arts courses has raised the participation rate by as much as 50 per cent.

Many educators say that the movement

raised by parents such as Freda Pryor a decade ago were probably exaggerated. Carl Bogner, an educational psychologist with the Educational Research Institute of British Columbia, declared, "The whole issue of declining overall standards in education is a red herring. My reading of the research, however, shows no decline in academic achievements over the past 50 years." Added Bogner, "The point is that not everything that is important about education can be measured."

—MARK BUDGEN in Vancouver



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EDUCATION '85

Teaching native ways

The Kahnawake Mohawk reserve is the banks of the St. Lawrence River, 25 km southwest of Montreal, is one of Canada's oldest settled native communities. By contrast, the reserve's system of education is one of the country's newest. The first day of the current term at the Grades 5-to-11 Kahnawake Survival School began with school elder John Corelli, dressed in blue jeans and a plaid shirt, offering a thanksgiving to the Mohawk language. Then Alex Macomber, principal of the school, called the 30 new students entering Grade 7 and four new staff members to the centre of the long, pine-panelled hall. They formed a receiving line and shook hands with the school's other 130 students. Macomber explained the mission to the newcomers with a phrase that was echoed throughout the day. "It is our way." Added Macomber: "We call this a survival school because the school is all about our survival as a people. It's about the survival of our language, traditions and culture."

Spreading over a grassy park at the eastern edge of the prosperous reserve, the 10 pine-and-cedar school buildings offer such practical courses as auto mechanics, agriculture, welding and computer programming. As well, there is a core program including mathematics, language arts, social studies and physical education. "But we don't teach Canadian history or geography in the same manner as it is taught in other schools,"

said Macomber. "In Grade 7 we teach Inqooqan cosmology, starting with the story of creation. In Grade 8 we teach the history of the Inqooqan Confederation."

Only a generation ago federal native education authorities prevented Indian children from speaking their own language. Resisted. Spoke. Heavily. 58, one of the school's 21 teachers. "When I went to primary school we were hit as the head if we spoke Mohawk."

Before the survival school was established, Kahnawake children attended one of the reserve's two primary schools as far as Grade 6. Those who wanted to pursue their studies after that had to leave the reserve. That combination of language suppression and physical separation—which most Indian students experience—alienated many of them from the educational process.

In 1978 only 58 per cent of Canada's Indians stayed in school until Grade 12, compared to a national average of 78 per cent. But the Kahnawake survival school has an 85-to-99-per-cent completion rate among its students.

There are about a dozen similar institutions in Canada and more than 100 in the United States, operating on reserves, in rural areas and in cities. Said Kahnawake director teacher Sistera Pison: "What is happening here is part of the international movement for Indian control of Indian education."

Parents in the 5,500-member reserve

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decided to establish their own high school in 1978, partly in response to the Quebec government's controversial language law, Bill 301, which would have forced Indians into the French school system. The reserve's people were determined to have an institution in which natives could speak their own language and control their own curriculum. To that end, the band's governing council, together with the reserve's schools committee, negotiated funding from the federal government, which finances native education, and in the fall of 1979 they opened a vernacular school in a

number of buildings scattered throughout the reserve. The next year, the school moved to its present site, 103 acres near the St. Lawrence River on the reserve's northeastern edge.

The location of the school is a strategic one. The community wanted the school to serve as a rallying point against encroachment on Mohawk land. In the past the St. Lawrence Seaway and the construction of Highway 552 have absorbed local land. The latest threat is Hydro-Québec's Arelvik project, a \$2-billion scheme to dam the nearby Lac des Éclipses, which would also require

some expropriation of reserve land.

The reserve has a long tradition of stressing the Mohawks' identity. Signs posted on the highway at the entrance to Kahnawake proclaim: "You are entering Mohawk territory. Mohawk laws apply." Nestled among poplars and maples the community of Victorian houses and trailers is also home to Mary Two-A-Heart, who challenged Indian women's use of status rights after marrying white men—and became the first woman to register her Indian status under the recently amended Indian Act.

In the shrine of the local church, St. Francis Xavier Mission, are the 300-year-old remains of Kateri Tekakwitha, the first Indian in North America to be beatified by the Vatican. Tekakwitha fled to the Oka-Chiefdom reserve, which was founded by Jesuits, from the religious persecution of her own people in what is now upper New York state. "We've been traveling ever since," said Red Deer, a 67-year-old grandfather, referring to the fact that local Mohawks men regularly journey as far as New York City to take lucrative construction jobs working on the high steel skeletons of Manhattan skyscrapers.

The reserve is trilingual—the signs on its stores in English, French and Mohawk—and the community is taking steps to preserve Mohawk traditions. Every student at the Kahnawake Survival School takes one 45-minute class in the language each day. In 1988 the reserve's primary school launched immersion Mohawk programs, and those students are now entering Grade 7.

Kahnawake students say that they are proud of the survival school experience. "We like the survival school," said 16-year-old Fawes Deer. "Because it's our own." Marvin Delorme, a 17-year-old Grade 10 student, said that the school's student council is particularly significant. In the Mohawk political tradition, council members do not vote in person but meet to talk until a consensus is reached. "Our council is the whole student body," said Delorme. "We have a real democracy, like the Greeks did." When the school had an incident with drugs in the campus last year, the council met for four days to work up "some pretty strict rules," he said—including a decision to call in band police if a student was found trafficking in drugs.

The school's park-like setting, with white birch whetting overland, gives it an air of rural calm. But drugs trader Fraser warned at the acres of mowed lawns and lightly swaying trees and said: "Listen. You can always hear the roar of the highway in the background. That's the outside world, always reminding us that it is there."

—PENNEY ROBEY in Kahnawake

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EDUCATION '85

A report card on reform

As Ontario's education minister from 1982 to 1991, a young lawyer from Brampton, Ont., William Davis, presided over a radical transformation of the province's school system. He launched a massive building program, literally eliminated the walls of the traditional classroom and allowed students to select their own curriculum. In that activist role Davis established himself as a canny politician with an acute sensitivity to the social mood, attributes that subsequently served him well during 18 years as premier. But this month, as the \$2.3-billion public system opened for another year amid confusion and continued retrenchment from the experiments of the Davis years, parents and academics finally began to re-evaluate the Davis legacy.

When Davis was sworn in as education minister, Ontario's public system was both around a core of reading, writing and arithmetic skills. Personal circumstances, called Ontario Scholastic Aptitude Tests, and standardized report cards gave simple measurements of their achievements. But with the influx of the Baby Boom generation, school populations grew and so did public expectations of what the institutions should do. Davis recently told Maclean's, "It was a growth period and public interest was at an all-time high."

The Ontario government responded by increasing the education ministry's budget. In 1982-83 Ontario spent \$586 million on primary and secondary schools, when Davis stepped down a decade later, it had risen to \$1.2 billion. The government also gave the youngest minister ever to hold the job a mandate to experiment with the latest trends in education. So great was Davis's ability to sell his policies that even his political opponents accepted these reforms without much debate. Recall Stephen Lewis, provincial star from 1979 to 1983. "That was partly due to Davis's notable capacity to deflect criticism."

Early in his career Davis strengthened his position by surrounding himself with respected educational theoreticians. Specifically, in 1985 he founded the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE), a think tank with an annual operating budget of \$25 million. Mark Holmes, a professor of educational administration at OISE, said that "most people saw it as the way Bill Davis could accelerate change by bypassing the bureaucracy of the ministry itself." But now the expensive think tank functions largely as a graduate school of educa-



Davis in 1984: expensive experiments

tion, said Holmes. "His original mandate has disappeared."

Responding to popular demand, Davis next began to alter the school system itself. In 1987 he eliminated province-wide examinations. A year later his ministry released the controversial Hall-Dennis Report, *Learning and Learning*. Written by teacher Lloyd Dennis and Mr. Justice Kenneth Hall, formerly of the Supreme Court of Canada, it recommended such measures as the elimination of classroom walls, non-merit grades and discipline by the strap. *Learning and Learning* alarmed education traditionalists but intrigued and excited the public. Declared irrelevant editor Bruce Zelizer, then-education reporter for *The Globe and Mail*, "The report served as a watershed for the changes that Davis sought. It harried them along." Indeed, by 1989 Ontario suspended the long-standing system of compulsory credits for junior and senior matriculations and students were permitted to choose the majority of their own subjects or study.

But these changes have proved to be costly and controversial, and many critics argue that both primary and secondary schools are still reeling from their effects, especially the de-emphasis of basic academic skills. Said one Toronto lawyer: "My son is in Grade 5 and he still spells cat with a k." Davis's successors

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have quietly reversed many innovations and reinstated the concept of a core curriculum. Last September, responding to parents and teachers who charged that the education system had become less effective over the past 15 years, Billie Shepherson, then education minister, launched a back-to-basics program for Ontario's secondary schools which formalized the core curriculum requirements and also reintroduced standards of student behavior. Looking back, Robert Bremner, a professor of political science at York University said, "While the 'oldsters' curriculum allowed people to choose their own interests, it overlooked the need that there are some things people simply must learn."

Davis's most expensive experiment was the introduction of the open-school concept. Classroom classrooms holding as many as 60 children began appearing in the late 1960s. Now, new walls are going up to divide these into classrooms of more manageable size. Until last year as many as 250 students were taught in one large rectangular room at Saint Malachie Catholic School in Scarborough, Ont., and teacher Helen Dillon said, "The younger children were constantly distracted by any movement at all. At times I almost had to stand in my head to get attention."

According to Scarborough trustee Harold Adams, the Metropolitan Separate School Board in his ward will spend almost \$500,000 to redesign classrooms. In all, eight open schools built in Scarborough in the late 1960s and early 1970s will likely be reconfigured. Rick Adams "It was an expensive experiment that failed and should never have been put into place."

Still, many education observers are quick to point out that some of Davis's experiments have proved their value. One success was the founding of community colleges in 1965 to equip high school graduates with job skills and serve as an alternative to the more costly, academically oriented universities. Said Lewis "That was the most inspired innovation in the Ontario education system."

There is no doubt that Ontario would have endured turmoil in the education system under any politician during the turbulent 1960s. But looking back, Davis has few regrets about the experiments with which he once turned the province's schoolyards into experimental grounds. "Education is an evolutionary process and there will always be some creative measures that do not work," he told Maclean's. Although critics concede that his report card is mixed, Davis's commitment to the age-old educational process of learning through trial and error earned him full marks.

—SHERIDAN AUCHEMENT in Toronto

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School of hard drugs

It began as a focus for the free-living idealists and nabobs of the 1960s, a university residence where scholars could live and learn together. Toronto's Woodhouse with walls. But Rochdale College swiftly became known as Riker City and Druggie Heaven. A decade after the 38-story Bloor Street college closed, it is the residents' indulgence in drugs, free love and pitched battles with police that is most widely remembered. No record details the late answers of Rochdale alumni, but many who now lead conventional lives say that the experience was a positive one. Declared Thomas Schofield, 36, who spent one year in Rochdale and is now a business lawyer in Buffalo, N.Y.: "It was pretty crazy. But I remember Rochdale as vibrant, attractive and alive."

The Rochdale experiment began in response to the growing demand in the 1960s for cheap student housing. The board of one long-established Toronto student group, Campus Co-Operative Residence Inc., decided to fill the increasing demand by buying a high-rise building. The group obtained 50 per cent

of the \$5,700,000 cost from Ottawa's Central Mortgage and Housing Corp. (CMHC). Then it found that by turning the residence into an alternative education institution—complete with courses—it could gain tax breaks too. In 1968 Rochdale opened as a nonaccredited college; its status recognized by Revenue

A decade later, it is the residents' preference for drugs, free love and battles with the police that are remembered

Canada but not by universities. Topping into grants from Ottawa's Company of Young Canadians program, it also hired "resource persons," including future poet Dennis Lee.

The presence of Lee and other cultural luminaries led to more relaxing tension on Rochdale. It also revealed watching improvisational theatre in the

halls organized by Jim Gerrard, who later helped found Toronto's experimental Theatre Passe Muraille. Nine, Schofield sometimes entertained his two young children with readings from Lee's poems for children; but he says the youngsters are skeptical of their conventional father's claim that long ago he enjoyed lengthy talks with the man who wrote *Allegory*.

Another romantic alumnus is Jan Morrison, now a professor of mathematics at Columbia University in New York. He declared, "I was corrupted by Rochdale." But his idealism was also its undoing. Morrison recalled the "obsessive concern" of the college's governing council for participatory democracy and individual freedom, including protecting the rights of the bikers who sold hard drugs in the halls. By the early 1970s the experiment had degenerated into little more than a dirty, vandalized dormitory. Few of the 600 or more occupants paid their rent. After defaulting on mortgage payments to the CMHC, Rochdale went into receivership in 1976.

Despite its spectacular failure, many alumni regret its passing. Indeed, Schofield says that its sense of community helped him to become a responsible citizen—and a loving father.

—DON CUMMINGS in Toronto

The practice of idolizing athletes

By Fred Bruzning

Chasing wildly after Ty Cobb's base hit record this summer, Cincinnati Reds player-manager Pete Rose illustrated the virtues of pluck and determination, yes, but the fellow we call Charlie Babe made a point, too, about life in these United States. Nothing is more important to Rose than performance—the bottom line—and with that noble proposition his countrymen can identify.

Babe! are what we like. Why else would Americans watch such shows as *The Price is Right* and *Battle of the Network Stars*? Why do we crowd turtle races and clam-eating contests? We are achievement junkies and as such have only the highest regard for Babe, who, it is said, aggravated his first wife by figuring his batting average at the breakfast table. Nonetheless, said Rose, his stats always were published in the morning paper anyway.

For us, Rose is the right stuff. We love his enthusiasm, his energy, his kamikaze approach to the national pastime. "You got to make the most of what life you got," Rose says. That is done—and how. In private life Rose is said to be a rather sedentary individual who sleeps for hours before the television set watching every baseball game that comes across the cable. But whatever his demeanor off the field, Rose gives the impression that upon donning leathers and emerging from the dugout, he becomes a machine ready to "smack 'em." The fellow as late as 44, after all, and still roomed on the bases as though chased by demons. He even drives through dirt, arms outstretched—a stubby Superman who prefers billy goats to supersonic flights. Standing at the plate with that primordial poise of his, Rose could be Paleolithic man preparing to knock an alien into the cheap seats. Once, Rose nearly decapitated a stealer while crawling home in his all-star coat—an exhibition game he lost.

Great are the rewards of such commitment, at least in the case of Pete Rose. He is a millionaire, as ought to be, if his investment counselor operates with even minimal competence. While number 12 is a former Playboy bunny, Cera, however, a swell dame—Rose lives the world on a string. He seems to enjoy himself immensely, and who wouldn't? Here is the scruffy kid from working-class parents being pursued by reporters and mid-air crews. He answers questions both candid and courteous and

eagerly expounds upon the Big Knob, as it now is known—the strike that last week gave him 4,200 hits, more hits than anyone. Pete Rose, one of a kind.

Who says we have a anything wrong with what Rose represents? Dedication, hard work, confidence, self-esteem—these are the character-building qualities we assume to be especially American. The attitude of responsibility and resourcefulness runs deep in this culture. Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote once to please the heart to get straight through the miners and get to the big leagues," the boy told sports *Illustrated*. "It's all I want to do." Pete added, "I hate school. I like gym and lunch. And grade I hate everything else."

As an American teenage of considerable privilege, Pete can be forgiven if he hates school, loves girls and wants to retreat to the majors. No doubt he is familiar with the roaring bear commercial that says bluntly, "Who says you can't have it all?" Other broadcast faning sporting events, the ad presents a mélange of fine-looking people pursuing careers, making no compromises, drinking low-alc beer. Great stuff.

Pete's dad may have seen the ad a few times himself. "Fast cars, fast horses, a young wife," he told an interviewer. "That keeps you young."

Still, if he has not done so already, Pete, at some point, may feel called upon to inform his son that home is enterprise sometimes goes beyond what is captured in the ad. It is the beer ad. Interspersed with the pop talks on cap and sunglasses, perhaps there even will be a word or two about those who forever find themselves as the best of the poor souls who never have a winning season.

Granted, it might be difficult to keep the kid's attention. Pete's mind is much on his 30th birthday these days. That's when he will be able to drive and, not surprisingly, the boy is hoping for a cut. Pete says his dad professed him a cut. Pete's dad has been over 400 during the high school season. The kid hit 25 points higher. Who says you can't have it all?

Frederick Bruzning is a writer with *Newsday* in New York.

By the way, Rose's nickname is "Charlie Babe," not "Babe Ruth." Rose is 36, not 44. He is not a millionaire. He is not a former Playboy bunny. He is not a swell dame. He is not a millionaire. He is not a former Playboy bunny. He is not a swell dame.

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A rude opening for Mulroney

The 28-page booklet symbolized the government's eagerness to show that the ship of state is under control and properly at sea. Distribution to reporters in Ottawa by Conservative national headquarters last week, the document listed 28 achievements of the Tory government's first year in office—complete with 28 photographs of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. Mulroney was clearly anxious to launch his second year with an impressive demonstration of accomplishment, but his plans immediately went awry. Two conferences developments—one a failed bank, the other a series of embarrassing revelations about the business dealings of a close Mulroney friend—spelled what Mulroney and his planners had intended to be a decisive beginning to the fall sitting of the 33rd Parliament.

After a summer of taking risk, Mulroney's advisers had put together a series of broad policy announcements designed to set the agenda for the fall sitting. The measures that the government unveiled in the House of Commons last week included a new set of conflict-of-interest guidelines, tougher restrictions on Canadian firms that do business with South Africa and a comprehensive plan to assert Canada's sovereignty over the Arctic in the wake of last month's voyage of the Polar Sea through the Northwest Passage. Declared government House Leader Ray Hnatyshyn: "I think the government has demonstrated that we are responding to the issues that have developed over the past few months and we are looking forward with an agenda of our own. It is not a question of perception. The government is decisive. It is acting."

But from the moment the parliamentarians took their seats in the House of Commons after a 30-minute summer break, it was the opposition that con-

trolled the debate. Liberal Leader John Turner opened the first day's Question Period with a stinging attack on "the bungling incompetence of the government" in its handling of the Sept. 1

to law firm. According to Liberal justice critic Robert Kaplan, Wilcox or a representative approached at least three prominent law firms last fall and told them that, if they would take on an



Fox and Mulroney, Wilcox (below) addressing the most controversial areas of concern

collapse of the 60-year-old Canadian Commercial Bank of Edmonton and the potential failure of another Alberta-based financial institution, the Northwest Bank (see 36). Turner also accused Mulroney, Finance Minister Michael Wilson and Bank of Canada Gov. Gerald Bouey of misleading the House about the perilous condition of the CCB last March, when the government orchestrated a \$55-million bailout of the bank. In response, both Mulroney and Wilson challenged Turner to prove his charges or resign.

A day later the Liberals opened a new line of attack, citing reported attempts by Toronto lawyer and Mulroney confidant Ron Wilcox to secure highly paid positions with a major Trans-

staff, he would ensure that the firm secured legal work for the Export Development Corp. (EDC), a government agency which spends about \$1 million annually on lawyers' fees in connection with the financing of Canadian exports.

Last spring Wilcox joined the firm of Weir & Pockels, which reported an \$800 contract in July after International Trade Minister James Killebrah directed the agency to consider hiring new law firms for EDC work. Since then Wilcox's firm has received about \$300,000 worth of EDC business, about the same amount of work that Gowing & Henderson lost. Turner called for the latter to go before Parliament's committee on new privileges in an effort to "find out what Ron Wilcox did to get the EDC work and to

number of law firms in Toronto."

Mulroney hurried to the defense of Wilcox, a former roommate when the two men attended St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, N.S., in the late 1950s. Both the Prime Minister and Killebrah insisted that they had nothing to do with the awarding of the work to Weir & Pockels, although Killebrah conceded that he had previously talked to Wilcox about the possibility of doing legal work for the agency. At the same time, Mulroney has learned that during the mid-1980s the Liberal government also considered reducing the amount of legal work given to Gowing & Henderson in order to distribute some of it to other firms with Liberal connections. But according to a former Liberal cabinet aide, the government concluded that the EDC business was too important and complex to be given to firms with less expertise.

For his part, Mulroney appeared annoyed by the unexpected turn of events. Beginning on the previous weekend, when the Prime Minister delivered a polite "no" to President Ronald Reagan's invitation to the Canadian government to participate in Washington's Strategic Defense Initiative in space, the Tories had been eager to project an image of strong leadership. In part, Mulroney hoped to counteract opposition criticism that his government lacked direction and was afraid to make tough but unpopular decisions. Admittedly one senior adviser: "When the people around the cabinet table got a sense of this so-called 'drifting,' they really grouped together." One by one throughout the week the government addressed the most controversial areas of concern.

• **Patronage:** By taking tougher conflict-of-interest guidelines, Mulroney hoped to remove the suspicion that his bungling over the Tories since last fall, particularly in the wake of revelations that two firms that employ sons of Justice Minister John Crossley received government legal work. Turner later accused the Tories of trying to appear "entirely honest" while diverting attention from the real issue: the Canadian Commercial Bank. But in the afternoon, which prohibited cabinet ministers or the departments or agencies for which they are responsible from being members of their immediate family, are the toughest anti-Canadian Patronage laws considered.

• **Arctic sovereignty:** In his most forceful performance yet as minister of external affairs, Joe Clark outlined a detailed plan in the Commons to defend Canada's claim to the Arctic water, a claim that Washington has not accepted. Clark's announcement was a series of legal and navigational measures—including plans to build a huge, \$500-million icebreaker, the Polar 8, designed for

arctic conditions—even the approval of Edmonton publisher and nationalist Mel Hartig, the most vocal critic of Ottawa's failure to protect against the Polar Sea voyage.

• **South Africa:** With Clark again taking the lead, the government announced new sanctions against the white-ruled country which included a halt to Canadian exports to South Africa and a ban on South African government except those that would benefit blacks. Clark also named Albert Burt, former Canadian high

commissioner to Ghana, to monitor the labor practices of Canadian firms in South Africa and allocated \$1 million to help the fund of political prisoners. Clark was enthusiastic applause from all parties in the Commons by saying that Canada is prepared to sever all diplomatic and economic ties with the racist regime if it does not dismantle the system of apartheid.



Turner: a stinging attack

• **The Prime Minister's Office:** To answer criticism about the government's seeming lack of policy direction, Mulroney redesigned the two and presented some anonymous director Ian Anderson, 33—a former Mulroney's reporter in Ottawa—as deputy to Principal Secretary Bernard Ray. Anderson said that the

shaking was intended to strengthen policy making. As well, Mulroney has asked not only for a new Policy Office, but also for the permanent civil service, for policy development. His virtual dismissal of 700 experts during much of the first year was the subject of increasing concern among senior Tories. Still, the opposition was plainly unimpressed by the PMO's shirking of duty. Liberal House Leader Herb Gray argued that the flurry of announcements by the Tories did not address "mastered of almost national importance."

Mulroney's attempt to lift his government's drift was also evident in his more formal dealings with the media. Last week press secretary Bill Fox told the parliamentary press gallery that there will be fewer spontaneous "surveys" with reporters as Mulroney entered and leaves meetings. Instead, the Prime Minister plans to hold two formal news conferences each month—a system reminiscent of the style that former prime minister Pierre Trudeau resorted to when advisers decided that his off-the-record remarks to reporters were causing problems.

Mulroney's wariness of the media was in sharp contrast to the more accessible approach that Turner adopted. At one point last week the Liberal leader invited reporters to "drop in for beer and pizza" while he criticized the government over the failure of the CCB. Turner has not only altered his style—among other things, he has apparently been taking speed issues over the telephone to correct his habitual throat-clearing and his machine-gun delivery. But he has also reorganized his office staff. One change involves the addition of prominent Quebec journalist Michèle Tremblay to advise him on Quebec affairs. Meanwhile, the "Shell Pack" of aggressive Liberals—Mrs. Sheila Copps, Doug Young, Brian Tobin and John Nantais—agreed to adopt a lower profile so that Turner can have more opportunity to lead the debate in the Commons.

Last week's setbacks left Mulroney and his party more determined than ever that the government's momentum is back on track. But some critics already wonder whether the Prime Minister will now move decisively on the next major challenge facing his government: whether or not to begin free trade negotiations with the United States. Like the Tories' controversial plan to curtail increases in old-age security payments—a proposal that was scrapped because of widespread public opposition—that is an issue that the reorganized opposition is sure to exploit that the Tories have easier for the government to retreat.

—JOY MACGREGOR in Ottawa with bureau reports

The heir apparent faces the big fight

Since Quebec Premier René Lévesque announced in June that he was running after almost 27 years as leader of the Parti Québécois, his justice minister, Pierre Marc Johnson, has taken a leading role in the polls over the other five contenders for the leadership of the Parti Québécois. That worries some politicians. Johnson is a proven political performer who could

Another sign of a possible revival is the PQ's fortunes in a summer recruiting campaign that signed up 55,000 new members, increasing total PQ membership to 200,000—a respectable figure, though far below the 500,000 who belonged to the party at its peak in 1993 and slightly more than half the Liberal party's current membership of 380,000. Said Johnson: "For a party that has

lost lower taxes and enhanced social programs. For their part, the Liberals' plan in the next election will likely be to make the leadership issue and emphasize economic management, which Liberal strategists believe to be Bourassa's strongest point with voters.

But for now Johnson still faces several party problems—some potentially serious—before the leadership vote. Some Lévesque loyalists are still bitter because they feel that Johnson supporters prevented the premier from resigning. As well, 35 PQ members of the national assembly—including six cabinet ministers—have either said they will not run or are considering not running in the next election. The list of those still undecided includes such prominent names as Finance Minister Yves Ducharme, a staunch Lévesque loyalist, and International Relations Minister Bernard Landry, who launched a run at the leadership before withdrawing on Aug. 16. Science and Technology Minister Yves Rivest, meanwhile, declined an earlier run this month that he will not stand for re-election. Together with the previous defections of 10 MHA during the fractious party debate on sovereignty, the party has now lost close to one-quarter of the 88 members it elected in 1991.

Lévesque himself has been conspicuous by his absence since the leadership campaign got under way. He has not appeared at any of the six all-candidates rallies and has kept a low public profile throughout the campaign. At the meetings, despite the polls showing that Johnson leads in rank-and-file support, the greatest enthusiasm has been for Gervais, the only major candidate to have taken a strong stand in favour of sovereignty.

By far, some Johnson supporters say that Gervais is slightly ahead of Manóvilos for second place in the race. But even Gervais's supporters acknowledge that Johnson's slowly announced anti-independence stance on independence, noted a Gervais supporter. "But even within the PQ it looks as though we do not vote for someone any more."

—ANTHONY WARDEN
Suite 1, Montreal



Johnson (right) at all-candidates rally in Montreal; Bourassa in the wings

by avoids the subject of Quebec independence, and his opponents in the party fear that a Johnson victory at the party-wide vote on Sept. 29 would come at the expense of the PQ's original philosophy. While Johnson attempts to avoid discussing sovereignty, two of his opponents—Agriculture Minister Jean Gervais and lawyer Guy Bertrand—insist on injecting the issue into the campaign. And while internal disputes over independence have generated publicity, there are now signs that, after trailing the opposition Liberals in the polls for the past three years, the PQ may be regaining some of its lost popularity.

A poll that the respected Montreal firm *Strategic Inc.* prepared and the *Quebec City Daily Le Soleil* published on Sept. 4 showed that 35 per cent of voters preferred the PQ, compared with 52 per cent for Robert Bourassa's opposition Liberals. If accurate, the poll reflects a sharp improvement in PQ popularity since Lévesque announced his resignation. A similar survey by *SONOPOL* last May gave the Liberals a 32-point lead over the PQ.

been written off as near-dead for the past couple of years, those are pretty strong signs of life."

With a first-ballot victory now regarded as a near certainty, the 58-year-old Johnson already appears to be preparing for his fight against Bourassa in a provincial election that is expected in late November or early December. In recent weeks Johnson has used his campaign speeches to criticize the Liberal lead or for spending too much time outside the province. Bourassa visited New York and Washington in the spring and he returned last weekend from a two-week swing through Europe during which he met with economic ministers. Johnson also has charged that Quebec's economy cannot withstand Bourassa's propo-

Gervais: sovereignty



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Alberta's family feud

During his 16-year tenure as Alberta premier, Peter Lougheed has turned the once-moribund provincial Conservative party into a powerful, tightly run political machine. This now, as Lougheed, 53, prepares to step down on Oct. 22, the three-way race to succeed him is opening serious divisions that threaten to damage the party's leadership image. Declared Lethbridge West MLA John Gogo, who has publicly criticized the lack of campaign finances, "Lougheed had a party where you sat at the table. I sense that disappearing."

A good deal of the friction among the three candidates—Edmonton alderman Donald Getty, Calgary lawyer Donald Ghitler and Montreal-affaire Minister James Kanak—has emerged during the selection of delegates to the party's three-day convention in Edmonton next month. As three camps have made concerted efforts to sign up new party members to take advantage of the fact that each of the province's 39 ridings can send all delegates to the convention, in the process, some rivalries have broken out between MLAs and their riding associations, and there has been a flurry of complaints about campaign irregularities.

—including two formal challenges of the results of delegate-selection meetings.

So far most of the complaints focus on alleged "dirty tricks" by supporters of Getty, the acknowledged front-runner. Last month Getty denied charges that he had purchased support from Edmon-

As Lougheed prepares to retire, the leadership campaign threatens to damage the party's businesslike image

ton Minister David King by paying him \$50,000 for office space, computers and other equipment that King no longer needed when he decided not to run for the leadership. Supporters of both Ghitler and Kanak also accused the Getty camp of giving away 80 party memberships, and involving business and socialist "straw men" recruited from ethnic communities and fundamentalist churches, to delegate-selection meetings in both Edmonton and Calgary.

Indeed, emotions are so strained that at one meeting in Calgary McCall riding on Aug. 21 local police were called to settle a fist fight between supporters of Ghitler and Getty. Later, Getty's backers elected a full slate of 20 delegates from the riding. But a member of the riding's board of directors and an undeclared delegate, Richard Roscoe, has since charged that the results were skewed by ballot stuffing and other irregularities, and he has asked the party's executive to invalidate the results. Said Roscoe, "Some of the candidates were not Canadian citizens, and one had only been in the country two months." Under party rules, delegates to the convention must hold Canadian citizenship.

Both Ghitler and Kanak have tried to make an issue of campaign conduct. At the height of accusations of dirty tricks in the Getty camp, Ghitler issued a code of ethics for his supporters last month that explicitly forbade such conduct as the sale of party memberships to non-Canadians. For his part, Jack Kane, campaign manager for Kanak, said that "if anyone suggests pulling a stunt they are no longer part of our group." But as for Getty he merely said that he cannot be responsible for the "unbusinesslike" or irresponsible actions of some of his supporters. He added, "We have chosen to concentrate on positive,

constructive policies rather than name-calling."

Still, there are indications that the allegations of irregularity are beginning to erode support for Getty, 52. Party of the province's 99 Party MLAs have publicly endorsed the former energy minister as Lougheed's replacement and continue vice-quarterback of the Edmonton Edmonson of the Conservative Political League. But he has lost most of the delegate-selection meetings in Edmonton during the past month. Indeed, Kanak managed to capture half the delegates in Edmonton's Wilfrid riding, which Getty held from 1971 to 1979 before leaving politics to become chairman of Nortex Energy Corp., an oil and gas firm. Getty himself won the rest of the delegates. Ghitler, meanwhile, shot out the Getty camp in eight delegate-selection meetings in his home town of Calgary. The bitterness that those meetings engendered has fueled speculation that Kanak and Ghitler will join forces at the convention in order to prevent a Getty victory, with the three-party alliance throwing its support to the runner-up on the second ballot. Unofficial estimates last week gave Getty 80 delegates compared with 200 for Kanak and 280 for Ghitler. About 300 delegates are undecided.

Many Tories say that they fear the aggressive tactics of the campaign could



Kanak: Edmonson, dirty deal

weaken party unity. Gogo, who has yet to endorse a candidate, publicly criticized supporters of all three candidates recently after Getty members approached three executive members of the Lethbridge West riding association earlier this month. According to Gogo, the Getty supporters said that if their candidate won the leadership only those who had supported him would receive government contracts and appointments. Said Gogo, who wrote Getty a letter on the matter last week: "I'm sure you don't wash your face in tobacco, but it had gone too far." Added Kambo MLA Ronald Moore, a Kanak supporter: "Some of the tactics and by-implications are unethical, and whenever that happens it reflects on the process."

But other Conservatives, including party president Ray Deyell, say that the reports of misbehavior are exaggerated. Moreover, they argue that the party's lead over the opposition New Democrats is so great that even the most bad publicity will have little effect on the party's hold on power. "The bottom line is that we are the only game in town," Deyell said. "We won 68 per cent of the popular vote last election. The Liberals and the NDP would give their eye teeth to have our problems."

—ANDREW NEWMAN in Edmonton

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WORLD

The travels of a rebel chief

Two years ago in November, Angolan nationalists wrested control of the country from the Portuguese colonialists. In the immediate aftermath of independence, and without elections, the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) took power with the support of a remnant of Cuban troops. The Cubans—numbering as many as 35,000—have been there ever since, and the MPLA still forms the government. But another liberation movement born during the struggle against the Portuguese, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), has never given up its fight for power. Its controversial leader, Jonas Savimbi, is a case of a head revolutionist, full of apparent contradictions. Recently, Canadian journalist Peter Worthington spent a month with Savimbi and his UNITA forces. His report.

The sparsely populated, desert-like grasslands of north-eastern Angola provide excellent protection for a guerrilla unit. The journey into Savimbi's remote headquarters started with an eight-hour night flight in an unmarked plane. It agreed not to identify the country of origin of the flight. It took another nine hours by four-wheel-drive truck to cover the remain-

ing 180 km to Jamba, in the southeast corner of the Namibian game reserve near the Namibian border. There, UNITA has established a flourishing society in the bush, its members being mainly ex-grown boys and supplied with locally grown produce and goods trucked in from Namibia and South Africa—including Palmolive soap and Curlew's Black Label beer. There is no form of currency in the UNITA community; goods and food seem plentiful and are distributed free.

Savimbi, 51, is probably the most fire-breathing leader in the world. His fingers are stoned with hard gold rings, he leans on an ivory-handled walking stick and wears a pistol slung from a bullet-strapped belt. Occasionally, he also carries a polished Soviet Kalashnikov assault rifle. But his appearance belies his background. Savimbi has a PhD in political science from the University of Lancaster. And he speaks five languages—Portuguese, English, French and two African dialects—occasionally using all of them

in his lengthy, unorganized speeches. Savimbi is UNITA. The movement sings songs about him, his poetry is read at gatherings, his quotes appear in banners and on grass hats, and crowds chant his name. A lifelong nationalist, Savimbi has devoted himself to the liberation of Angola. He formed UNITA

in 1966—having turned his back on both the Marxist MPLA and the more moderate, U.S.-backed Front for the National Liberation of Angola (FNLA)—and he has fought in the bush, first against the Portuguese colonialists and ever since against the MPLA government. "I lived in Geneva or London or New York," he said in an interview, "UNITA might get more publicity. But you cannot lead people from abroad. I have to experience what they do."

There are no obvious signs of war-weariness in the UNITA camp. Rather, there is an exultant attitude that comes with confidence and conviction that UNITA is winning. Savimbi, who studied guerrilla tactics at Nanjing military academy in 1966, says



Angolan rebel exultant



Guerrillas loyal to the UNITA movement in southern Angola (left and above) graphic evidence of fighting in the bush

that UNITA is now at the third and fourth levels of Mao. The touchy stages of guerrilla warfare—a progression from subversion to guerrilla activity and finally to open conventional warfare.

Savimbi claimed that UNITA has had last-strength arms fighting deep in Cuban-MPLA territory and even in the suburbs of Luanda, the capital. In its regular progress reports, UNITA claims to inflict roughly 2,000 casualties and shoot down an average of three planes a month and attract roughly 15 defectors from the MPLA each day. As well, Savimbi said, UNITA is preparing for a battle at the town of Luan, on the border with Zaïre in east-central Angola. If that battle is won, he added, there is little to stop UNITA's drive to control the whole eastern half of the country.

There was no way to confirm the accuracy of all UNITA's claims, and the Luanda government does not encourage journalists to verify its story by witnessing some of the victories that it claims. But there was graphic evidence in eastern Angola that fierce fighting had taken place in territory that UNITA controls. One of the great seignior battles of Angola's civil war took place last year in the eastern town of Cuito Cuanavale, which I visited with Savimbi. Once a prosperous farming community, Cuito Cuanavale is now a ghost town, its buildings shattered and its people dispersed into the bush.

According to UNITA accounts, the Cubans threw 200 tanks and 30 Soviet MiG fighter planes and helicopters into the battle but, despite losses of 1,000, UNITA held its own. The area was an MPLA stronghold during the independence struggle, but now local villagers and chiefs appear to support UNITA. "Out with the Cubans!" was a constant refrain as local people told me that they did not get rid of Portuguese colonialism

to be "inefficient and oppressive," and he is an adamant foe of what he calls Russian imperialism. Said Savimbi: "I went to Moscow and Eastern Europe [in 1964] but found they only wanted me to follow their instructions. They don't care about Africans, they care about power." Now nearly all Savimbi's speeches are studded with reminders that Cuban soldiers are not in Angola by choice but because the Soviet Union sent them there.



Savimbi visiting troops, close ties with South Africa

As far as Savimbi ties with South Africa and the white-minority regime's support for his movement, Savimbi does not suppress. "Our interests coincide in wanting to be rid of Russian imperialism," he said. "Of course I oppose apartheid. How could I, as a black man who fought against Portuguese colonialism, not oppose apartheid? But I am also realistic. Everyone is against apartheid, even white South Africans want change. Apartheid has no capacity for growth. It is no threat to Africa." But Savimbi argued, as a threat to Africa.

As far as Savimbi is concerned, revolution and bloodshed in South Africa would benefit only the Soviets, and the only victims would be blacks in South Africa. "In short," he said, "the southern African economy needs South Africa. Even if every African country joined to fight South Africa, it would beat us all in a war. So oppose them where they are weakest—in their justification for apartheid—not in

South Africa is strong," he said. "The southern African economy needs South Africa. Even if every African country joined to fight South Africa, it would beat us all in a war. So oppose them where they are weakest—in their justification for apartheid—not in



UNCTA soldiers gathered at campfire, charge that the West is propping up Angola's Marxist government

economic boycotts and military action," Baiden, and Savimbi, while South Africans "are just as African as I am. Their home is this continent, Africa will be a better place if they are integrated into African society than if they are isolated and alienated."

Despite Savimbi's antipathy toward the Soviet Union, he and his fighting

units have nothing but admiration for the Soviet AEF and Khababobovites they have captured in battle. At the same time, they are disparaging toward the standard Soviet weapons, the Belgian-made FN rifle. Bad one turns guerrilla, who identified himself as Col Jardo. "The FN has good range and is accurate, but it has to be kept spotlessly clean or else it will jam. The AK, on the other hand, fires dirty, can shoot under water, and you can fire it eight hours straight and it won't seize up. The FN overheats and won't fire after an hour or two of constant use. We find it as good for combat."

Savimbi is displeased by Western attitudes toward the situation in Angola. For one thing, he said he cannot understand why the Gulf Corp, now owned by Chevron, reneges as the main operator of Angola's oil installations in the Cabinda enclave on the Atlantic coast. Gulf has a 49-per-cent interest in the operation, with 51-per-cent control resting with the Angolan national oil company

SONAGAS. More than 90 per cent of Angola's foreign revenues come from oil, and Savimbi said that as a result the U.S. petroleum giant is paying for Cubas troops to prop up a Marxist government. He added: "Gulf pays the money to Luanda, and Luanda sends it to Havana." He said the situation was "another example of Lenin's doctrine that the West will sell their enemies the rope with which they will be hanged."

Similarly, Savimbi said that he was also puzzled by the fact that the Mulwanya government is not simply neutral or disinterested in Angola but hostile toward UNCTA.

"Do you not have a conservative government now?" he asked. "Why is it so against us?" Told that the Canadian position is one of opposition to the use of force to overthrow a recognized government, Savimbi replied: "But you support UNCTA (the South West Africa People's Organization) fighting for independence in Namibia. Why not the same for the people of Angola?"

Savimbi also claimed that aid funds provided by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and Canadian University Services Overseas (CUSO) are not going to designated projects but instead to the government. "We pay for the war," He cited a CIDA grant of \$44,145 to an "agricultural soviet co-operative" at Uica, northwest of Lu-

anda. Said Savimbi: "Uica is in our hands. There is no soviet there. I assure you." He also derided CUSA contributions through Oxfam Canada to refugee camps. "The so-called refugee camps are UNCTA or ANC [African National Congress, an anti-apartheid movement] guerrilla camps, guns and staples."

The Ottawa-based executive director Chris Bryant said that the soviet project was funded by several Canadian agencies during the fiscal year that ended in March, 1982. With no office in Angola, CUSA handled the project through its office in Zambia. Asked if CUSA thought the soviet still existed, Bryant replied: "I don't know. Our understanding is 'yes,' but we have not been in Angola. That project is almost four years old now."

UNCTA has attracted attention around the world when it has taken foreign hostages during ambushes and raids in the diamond-mining areas of the north. Most of the hostages are eventually freed, but not Eastern Europeans or Cubans. There were several Cuban prisoners in the UNCTA camp, some of whom, Savimbi said, had renounced Cuban citizenship and joined their captors. One who did not change sides was Raulfido Retivel Longins, 24, who was driving a truck when he was flagged down by two UNCTA guerrillas in MPLA uniforms.

In an interview Retivel said that he had been a prisoner for 32 months and he was angry at what he described as Cuba's abandonment of him. But he said he was better as a prisoner of UNCTA than he did as a soldier of the other side. Asked what treatment a UNCTA soldier could expect if he were captured, Retivel said simply, "He would be shot." ☐



Cuban prisoner abandoned

Good taste is why you buy it.

Ballantine's



Reagan with U.S. Ambassador in South Africa Herman Nickel underarmoring

THE UNITED STATES

A reluctant about-face

Even the official language of the administration was uncharacteristically dramatic. "I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, find that the policies and actions of the government of South Africa constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy and economy of the United States and hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat." With a flourish of his signature on the document, imposing limited economic sanctions on the government of Pretoria last week, Reagan signed the strongest defense of one of his own foreign policy commitments: what his administration called "constructive engagement" with South Africa.

Critics were quick to scorn Reagan's about-face as too little too late—a hesitating attempt designed to pre-empt legislation on tougher sanctions by the Republican-dominated Senate. But as it was, European nations swiftly followed suit with their own measures—including an arms embargo—the reaction from the South African government demonstrated the efficacy of the Reagan administration's resistance over the past four years that sanctions would have no effect on ending apartheid. Within two days of Reagan's executive order, President P. W. Botha declared to his cabinet that the nearly 10 million blacks stripped of their citizenship when their tribal homelands became nominally independent.

Although denounced by black activ-

ists, that departure from one of the basic tenets of apartheid—aimed at ensuring that ultimately only whites will qualify as South African citizens—was the country's first concession to international pressure since Botha declared a state of emergency two months ago. Then, a day later, a government-sponsored panel recommended the abolition of the country's "pass laws," the epitome of apartheid, which restricted the movement of white-dominated urban areas. Pressure on the Pretoria regime came from another powerful quarter last week when South African business leaders held an unprecedented meeting with members of the United Africa Company (UAC) in London. One of the board members, Anglo American Corp. chairman Gavin Kelly, described the meeting as an informal exchange of views. Said Kelly of his talks with senior UAC president Oliver Tambo: "We felt that this was a useful beginning."

In Washington, officials hailed Botha's moves as a validation of Reagan's reluctant shift in stance. But many observers, even within his own administration, saw

his strategic retreat as the latest example of how an increasingly confrontational Congress has nudged the initiative from the President in his second term, forcing him into a series of unbalancing political compromises.

After denouncing Congress in his first four-year term, Reagan said his reelection has been obliged capitulate to how to congressional pressure—among other things modifying his attempts to win congressional funding for Nicaraguan rebels and to deploy additional 60,000 international missiles. At the same time, he has yielded his two command bills for a six-percent increase in military spending put out back to zero growth. And last week, giving in to the mounting congressional clamor for pre-emptive legislation, he effectively undercut his own free trade credo by proposing legislation he would push ahead for under trading practices. But even so, congressional leaders warned that they may not support an unpopular tax reform bill that Reagan has made a priority. Said Senate Reagan campaign adviser John Sears: "Every day it is more and more for the President to reverse leadership."

Speaking in his governing National Party, Botha denied his pledge to restore black citizenship rights was a response to Reagan's sanctions. Still, anti-apartheid leaders were skeptical that either of the measures under consideration would ever become law. Said John Kane-Bornes, director of the non-government South African Institute of Race Relations: "There have been too many false dawns before." Meanwhile, South Africa's leading black rights group, the United Democratic Front, issued a statement calling for "nothing short of full political power for the disenfranchised majority." Indeed, as the debate continued, the international elite began to feel that the South African government was slipping.

Reagan's sanctions are considerably milder than a tough set of measures currently proposed by a filibuster in the Senate, which calls for a total ban on new commercial investment.

Reagan's plan proposes a conditional ban on gold, Kruggerand coins and a halt to sales of nuclear technology and all computer equipment until the South African government has made significant progress against apartheid. Republicans were trying

to freeze the bill in exchange for the White House finally taking action. In contrast to the Senate measure, Reagan's order bans only the import of the coins (if such a measure does not contravene the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade)—and the White House is convinced that it does. And unlike the congressional bill, the White House initiative provides no penalties or threats of further sanctions. Most pacifist agreed with black activist Roger Wilkins, a leader of the Free South Africa movement in Washington, that Reagan's measure was "an attempt to defang the legislation" about to be forced on him by Congress.

But that assessment provided little comfort to White House officials increasingly alarmed about their inability to control Congress. Many legislators are now more worried about their prospects in next year's midterm elections than about their loyalty to the President. Some have returned from their constituencies perturbed by complaints that Reagan's free trade practices were hurting American jobs. As a result, the administration has proposed some trade restrictions in an effort to head off as few as 300 bills currently before Congress aimed at protecting American products from imports.

But even Senate Republican Leader Robert Dole has warned that the measures may not be enough to avert a congressional revolt. In a meeting with key Republican congressmen last week, the depth of White House defensiveness could be measured in the President's personal plea: "What we seek together as Republicans to develop responsible legislation to deal with the many issues facing us this fall." That was a major shift from the first-term President who, when frustrated by Congress, confidently took his message to the people. Dole later warned that it would not be "realistic" to expect Reagan's tax reform legislation to be passed before the end of 1985—and he said there is only a small likelihood of it being enacted next year.

Some critics blame White House in-fighting and the magnitude of new heat of staff Donald Regan for alienating Congress. But for now, White House officials are counting on the November summit with Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev to replace the foreign policy initiative to the President. Despite the public's interest in an arms control agreement, congressmen returned from their meetings convinced that their constituents were more concerned with alleviating domestic problems. As a result, many congressmen feel that the South African government has not made significant progress against apartheid. Republicans were trying

—MARCUS MCNEIL in Washington

BRITAIN

A tense city erupts again

For the 30,000 Birmingham residents who took part, it was a joyous celebration of community harmony. The colorful mass rally through the shabby streets of Handsworth—Birmingham's blackest district, brilliantly outgated dancers—most of them of West Indian descent—celebrated their heritage with a Caribbean-style carnival. Then, a day after the carnival ended, Britain's second largest city exploded in fury. When the hand-to-hand, street-by-street fighting between black youths, whites

and blacks and more prosperous Asian store owners. Said former local policeman David Webb of the powder-keg atmosphere: "There's always a potential in Handsworth." At the same time, some local blacks had another explanation for the violence: a tough new police campaign to combat growing drug abuse.

Many eyewitnesses said that a single, unseen incident caused last week's riot. They claimed that a white policeman stopped and questioned a local Asian motorist. When the police allegedly



Birmingham streets after the riots: the worst urban violence in four years

and police clashed, two Asian immigrants were dead and 136 people were in detention. The initial battle lasted more than five hours in the worst case of urban street since Britain's violence-racked 1960s. Hundreds of rioters, most of them black, roared through the streets, burning and looting factories and stores as the police fought back. The rioting continued during the next two nights, but on a smaller scale.

Afterward, a national debate began over the causes of the violence. Since 1961, when Handsworth was one of the dozens of British communities to erupt in rioting, police have worked to improve community relations. And West Midlands Police Chief Geoffrey Dear declared that last week's fighting was a result of "pure criminality and lawlessness" rather than racial tension. But other residents declared that unemployment—which is now roughly 60 per cent in the community—has recently strained relations between police-

and black residents, mainly at him, other local causes to his defense. Senior police denied that strict law enforcement was a factor. But they conceded another charge leveled by some residents that they had been slow to react when rioters began breaking into stores and setting them on fire. Police officials said that they had been short of men.

The local store owners, many of them Asian immigrants, say that they now fear the riot may damage permanently their previously good relations with their black neighbors. Meanwhile, police are monitoring other cities for indications of the violence spreading. Small disturbances flared in Liverpool, Wolverhampton and Coventry. As Handsworth community leader Gus Williams put it, "I pray to the Almighty that we will be able to stop this happening again, because if we don't the rioting won't stop here."

—DAVID NORTH in London



Soviet Embassy in London; Soviet journalist before expulsion; KGB spy network

A cloak-and-dagger coup

There was no place in the brief announcement by British Foreign Office, but Western intelligence chiefs, embroiled by a rash of defections by key agents, were relieved. Oleg Gordievsky, the Kremlin's top spy master in London and an alleged double agent for nearly 30 years, had defected to the West. In the process, the 46-year-old Soviet imposed a major spy espionage network in Britain, prompting the government to expel 50 Soviet citizens as spies. Said a Foreign Office spokesman: "It is a great coup. The intelligence gained is of the very greatest value to our security operations."

In a surprise move on Saturday, the Soviets promptly responded with an ultimatum that 25 Britons leave the country for acts "incompatible with their status." Ambassador Bryan Cortright told reporters in Moscow that the Soviet order was a "heavily explicated and vindictive act." Britain's expulsion of the Soviets—six diplomats, five journalists and an assortment of service personnel and officials for Soviet organizations—could be only the beginning.

As the Soviet station chief in London, Gordievsky, working from his standard office in the Soviet Embassy, was well placed to identify other undercover Soviet agents as well as British and foreign recruits. He could also provide as accurate assessment of information sent to Moscow. Because London is the KGB's most important outpost in Western Europe, he may have had key

contacts among other KGB operations, including those aimed at NATO operations. Said Admiral Stansfield Turner, a former director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency: "Gordievsky's defection will be very, very important."

As Britain's KGB counterintelligence agent defected Gordievsky at a secret location outside London, details began to emerge about the defector's remarkable career. According to intelligence sources, the balding ex-aviator joined the KGB in 1942 after a year of



training at "Moscow Centre"—an British intelligence code for the organization's headquarters. He spent his early career recruiting and training "agents," as they are known in the trade, since that the Soviet Union must succeed as businessmen rather than diplomats. At that time, he was a talent agent, searching out recruits among Third World students at Moscow's Patrice Lumumba People's Friendship University. Then he became a case officer for Soviet spies sent abroad under deep cover. Frequently as nationals of a third country.

In 1958 Gordievsky went to Copenhagen as the embassy's press attaché, and it was there that he apparently began co-operating with Western intelligence. Five years later he was recalled to Moscow, where he spent the next two years Danish Justice Minister Erik Nasse Hansen said last week that the information Gordievsky provided was vital to Denmark and other European nations. Danish counterintelligence agents said that his knowledge was invaluable. Said one: "He knew the entire organization of the KGB in our part of the world."

But despite close co-operation between Britain and Denmark on the Gordievsky case, officials in London last week complained that their Copenhagen counterparts had disclosed too much information, thereby making it easier for Moscow to assess how much information the defector spy passed on to Western intelligence.

Gordievsky arrived in London in 1962, officially as a consular fee religious affairs. But his real job was that of deputy to then-KGB station chief Arkady Gouk. Britain expelled Gouk last April after prosecutors accused him of the trial of a senior KGB agent Michael Rebecq, who was jailed for trying to sell secrets to the Soviets, and Gordievsky became acting station chief. Just recently, Moscow designated him Gouk's successor.

People who knew Gordievsky in Britain said that he was intelligent and sophisticated and that he liked to listen to the Rolling Stones. But otherwise, said intelligence experts last week, he appeared to be the epitome of an espionage chief—a totally unremarkable man. Gordievsky, his dark-haired wife and their two children made little impression on those who met them.

British officials offered few hints about the circumstances and timing of Gordievsky's defection. However, they did disclose that Gordievsky had defected "some weeks" before the flight to East Germany last month of a senior West German counterintelligence official, Hans Joachim Tiedge. While some sources said that information Gordievsky had passed might have led to Tiedge's flight, others claimed that Tiedge may have alerted his East German hosts to the presence of a double-

dealer "mole" within the KGB in London.

But British officials were less reticent about the expulsions of the 25 alleged spies. Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe charged that the Soviets had engaged in intelligence activities "on a scale and of a kind that was unacceptable." Privately, officials said the information the spies had gleaned could have ranged from industrial and military secrets to measures taken to counter sabotage of Britain's defense installations.

The Soviet Embassy in London vigorously denied Howe's charges. Declared one official: "All allegations or accusations as to the alleged illegal activities of the Soviet representatives have nothing to do with reality." In Moscow the Soviet leadership maintained an optimistic stance. Most observers recognized the possibility that the Gordievsky affair would harm Anglo-Soviet contacts or sever the Nov. 19 and 20 Geneva summit meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. But the Kremlin did respond quickly to the largest number of Soviet personnel from Britain since 1971, when London expelled 166 spies following the defection of spy spy spy. Among the 25 people whom Moscow expelled were British Embassy staff, businessmen and journalists from the 300-strong British community in Moscow.

However, many officials believe that Gordievsky's defection was well worth Moscow's retaliation move. Brian Proulx, author of the book *KGB Unleashed*, said that Gordievsky was the most important defector from the agency's ranks in 35 years. But other specialists were more skeptical. They pointed to former British prime minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home's decision that Soviet spies were like rats in the garden. "Now and again you have to use the sprayer," Gordievsky's name as a male rat on an end, they added. As well, his revelations were unlikely to harm the parallel but independent activities of the rest of Moscow's spy network.

The prospects for Gordievsky himself were scarcely favorable. After months of interrogation by British and other counterintelligence services, he is likely to be given a new start under another identity. Former British agent Geoffrey Wyne said that Gordievsky would receive the pay and pension of a senior British army officer and would "earn for nothing the rest of his life." The others warned that he would meet constant protection against assassination and kidnapping plots. Said Soviet defector Arkady Liberman in New York: "The KGB's laws are like the Mafia's, and the spy has a long hand and a long memory."

—DAVID NORTH in London



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THAILAND

Crisis in Bangkok



Prem, clearly shaken

September is a time of political tension in Thailand. It is the time of the military's annual anniversary and demotions, which often leave disappointed officers plotting to achieve their frustrated ambitions. As a result, few Thais were shocked when a group of former officers led 800 soldiers in an abortive 10-hour uprising in Bangkok last week. Taking advantage of the absence of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, who was visiting Indonesia, the rebels surrounded key military installations with loaded tanks. But loyalist troops quickly counterattacked. After lethal skirmishes in which 60 people were injured and five killed—including NBC News correspondent Neil Davis and soldier son William (Jethro)—the rebels broke an order to surrender. Prem appealed for national unity and threatened tough legal action against the coup leader, Gen. Manee Rattakulchai, who was exiled in 1982 after a previous coup attempt. But the clearly shaken prime minister: "We have to put our heads together to work for the country."

INDIA

Gandhi's challenge

When he called for long-postponed state and federal elections in the troubled state of the Punjab, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi gambled that they would deprive Sikh extremists of their support and bring an end to violence in the region. But last week, when official campaigning began, there were increasing signs that Gandhi was losing that gamble. Sikh extremists in the Punjab killed a youth leader who had been soliciting votes for Gandhi's own Congress (I) Party. The prime minister called the election after striking a widely hailed accord in July with moderate Sikh leader Harbans Singh Longowal and his Akali Dal party. But hopes for an early end to intercommunal fighting faded when extremists assassinated Longowal last month because they said he had betrayed Sikh demands for greater autonomy in the Punjab. As the campaign for the Sept. 25 vote began, it was clear that the violence was only beginning. Police said they uncovered a plot to blow up an express train between New Delhi and the Sikh holy city of Amritsar. And while 1,480 of the 2,377 candidates, fearful of more extremist attacks, withdrew their names from nomination rolls, the remaining candidates got permission from the government to carry arms.

NICARAGUA

The Sandinista case

The steady bells of the World Court in The Hague are a far cry from the tension-filled jungles of Central America. But last week the International panel listened to urgent demands from Nicaragua's Sandinista government that the United States cease support for Nicaraguan rebels, the so-called

contra, who are committed to the left-wing regime's overthrow. The case gained further urgency when Honduras and Sandinistas troops clashed on their common border after Nicaragua shifted a contra base located inside Honduran territory. Managua maintains that the contra could not continue these counterrevolutionary campaigns without U.S. support. However, the World Court proceedings were hampered by the absence of an official U.S. delegate. Washington has dismissed the hearing as a media- or Managua propaganda exercise. Indeed, 23-hour Al Jazeera, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Latin American, bluntly dismissed the Sandinista case as "a lot of lies."

FRENCH GUIANA

Countdown to failure

The mission began with a letter-perfect liftoff. But as the French-built Ariane space shuttle rocket soared above the jungles of French Guiana, the mission abruptly turned to disaster. As French President François Mitterrand watched anxiously, the rocket began to veer from its flight path. When a fast check revealed an igniter failure in the third-stage engine, the launch crew activated a self-destruct mechanism aboard the rocket that blew up the missile and its payload, communications satellites that would have served Europe and the United States. The failure was a major blow to the Ariane program, which is competing with the U.S. space shuttle as a means of launching satellites into orbit. In addition, the two satellites were insured for \$150 million. European space officials now fear that insurers will shy away from insuring policies for future satellite launches.

CHILE

The general stands firm



Pinochet, unchanged

during a mass pilgrimage. Leftist president Salvador Allende is buried Allende was overthrown and killed in the bloody coup that brought Pinochet to power. Pinochet also confronts a new coalition of political parties, including former members of the president's own military clique. The right-wing, nationalist and leftist parties, including a moderate faction of Allende's fragmented Socialist Party, last month broke a pact for an end to military rule as well as ended presidential elections, recognition of human rights abuses and an end to restrictions on political freedoms. But the coalition failed to oust Pinochet. Disillusioned the determined president in a national television broadcast last week: "The armed forces will not abandon their commitment, whatever the cost."



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The amazing Blue Jays in full flight

For the first time, Canada may have a direct stake in the outcome of one of the great American pastimes. When the World Series of major-league baseball begins in 1985, it'll be taken place within the borders of the continental United States. The game expanded beyond those borders in 1969 when the Montreal Expos joined the National League. They have never seriously

threatened to disrupt the yearly show of American known as the year's next race—let alone the World Series. But this year the Toronto Blue Jays, in only their ninth season, are in the middle of a pennant race widely determined to make the 81st Series an international event. Said Jays' designated hitter Al Gionne: "There is concern about a team from outside the United States being in the World Series. But the last time I looked, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, happened to be part of the world."

The Blue Jays faced the most crucial test of their historic quest last week. Toronto hosted the defending Series champion Detroit Tigers three times before venturing to one of baseball's most revered shrines, Yankee Stadium in New York. The Jays have held a share of first in the American League East—the most competitive of baseball's four divisions—since May 5. And the team has been alone in first place since May 20. Still, the series with the Tigers and the showdown with the second-place Yankees posed the severest challenge of the season. In other developments, while the Blue Jays tried to make history, a Cincinnati history was rewritten. And in Pittsburgh, the integrity of baseball itself was put to the test.

In Toronto the temperature dipped to 14°C, leading a Canadian team to pennant fever. But 31,200 windproof fans cheered warmly as Blue Jay relief pitcher Tom Henke struck out the final three Detroit batters Wednesday night. The strikeouts preserved Toronto's third

win in a row over Detroit and set a team record of 49 victories at home in one season. And the fans helped set a club attendance record of 31,112,088 for the season—with 16 home games remaining. Jays fans cheered as well when the scoreboard screen replays Pete Rose's record-breaking hit in Cincinnati. The 44-year-old playing manager of the Reds collected his number 4,122 of his

game lead over New York. Yet the Yankees can boast 22 pennants, 22 World Series victories and the loudest fans in sport. Said Blue Jays manager Bobby Cox: "I took my wife and kids to New York earlier this year. They didn't like it either."

Indeed, before the first game of the four-game series Thursday night, a large segment of the 52,141 in attendance lustily booed the Canadian national anthem. The New York band of exhortation aid of a Yankee victory. But Friday night, after the public address announcer reminded the Yankee Stadium work of Canada's supportive role during the 1979-80 U.S. Embassy crisis in Iran, the booing of the Canadian anthem was subdued. The Jays further silenced the crowd of 53,363 with a 3-2 victory. The win was the Jays' 89th, matching the team's record for most wins in a season, and with a 7-1 win on Saturday, assured that Toronto was still in first place when they left New York at week's end.

As the Blue Jays moved on to Boston and Milwaukee this week, the Yankees bolstered their pitching staff, purchasing left-handed reliever Bud Seavy from the Pittsburgh Pirates. During the past year Seavy's name has been prominently mentioned in a Pittsburgh federal jury investigation into drug use among major-league players and in the current trial of Curtis Strong, accused of selling cocaine to players. Seavy has undergone treatment for cocaine dependency. Yankee Dave Steris, among other players, testified at the Strong trial and indicated widespread use of cocaine among major leaguers. At week's end, the trial in Pittsburgh and the Blue Jays were making baseball history in markedly different ways—and Canadians will had the most to cheer about.

Traveling to New York, the Jays boasted a 68th winning percentage, the best in the major leagues, and a 24-

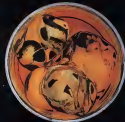


Jays' Rick Leach (right) congratulating Munger a historic goal!

23-year career, surpassing the 57-year-old record by Ty Cobb (although he played shorter seasons). The Toronto fans clapped as the screen displayed Rose standing at first base and wiping his eyes. Said Rose: "I've cried twice in my life. The other time was when my father died." But as the cheers subsided, the Jays and their fans could not help thinking about the Yankees.

Traveling to New York, the Jays boasted a 68th winning percentage, the best in the major leagues, and a 24-

—BIL QUINN in Toronto



PREMIUM IS PREMIUM.



A deepening bank scandal

In Edmonton last week a government-appointed supervisor and a team of accountants were working 12-hour days in a wood-paneled office on the 15th floor of the Canadian Commercial Bank headquarters. They had just begun the three-year job of wading up the affairs of the CCB, which the federal Conservatives ordered liquidated two weeks ago. At the same time, in Calgary city-business-crunching lawyer Martin, a senior accountant with the Toronto firm Touche Ross Ltd., was striving to convince what he called "multinational financial players" to save the struggling Northland Bank. The federal government took control of the Northland at the same time that it closed the CCB. And in Ottawa, Minister of State for Finance Barbara McDougall and Finance Minister Michael Wilson found fierce questioning from opposition politicians about their role in the banks' troubles. Said Liberal Leader John Turner: "This is a monumental, billion-dollar proof on the part of the government. It is a matter right on the table."

Turner and New Democratic Party Leader Ed Broadbent charged that as early as July the government had improperly sold the Big Five banks that the CCB was about to collapse. They added that the information led some of the banks to withdraw millions in deposits from the CCB—actions that they said had contributed to its failure. Wilson countered that the government felt a responsibility to contain top bankers near the end of August to seek help in saving the bank. Indeed, last March Ottawa had succeeded with the help of the country's six largest banks and the Alberta and British Columbia governments in putting together a \$100-million rescue package for the CCB. But in its week's political battle was only the beginning of a much wider examination into the underlying causes of the CCB's failure. Many analysts predicted that the collapse will lead to a massive overhaul of Canada's badly flawed regulatory system for financial institutions.

By week's end the crisis was already beginning to take its toll. In Edmonton the city's headquarters of the Westbank Ltd., fired the CCB's top executives—president Gerald McLaughlin and executive vice-president Lanny Mann. In Ottawa the government proposed that the Commonsense Finance Committee, chaired by outspoken Minister Jeanne Sauvé,

Mr. Don Heskens, begin hearings Oct. 1 into the bank collapse. That investigation, to be completed by Nov. 30, is expected to reveal even more embarrassing details about the CCB's bad banking practices and McDougall's role in the March rescue attempt. For the fast-rising McDougall the crisis was developing into the most critical test of

after the March bailout, depositors pulled \$1.647 billion out of the CCB. Domestic and foreign bank withdrawals accounted for only \$445 million of that amount—and \$261.5 million of that was withdrawn before June. For its part, the Bank of Canada was repaying lost deposits from the time that the rescue was announced—insuring the CCB's liquidity. Said Allen Taylor, president of the Royal Bank of Canada: "We are pulled the plug by stopping deposits. This bank stopped doing business by being declared insolvent because of the quality of its assets."

The government based its March decision partially on a recommendation by the inspector general of banks, William Kennedy. He said that the CCB could return to financial health by selling the real estate assets that had been used to secure \$444 million of its nonperforming loans. Kennedy's office scoured the spines of the bank's auditors, Clark, Gordon and Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., both based in Toronto, that the real estate was worth only 55 per cent of its original value—or \$289 million. But when the bank attempted to sell the real estate, it found that purchasers were offering only 30 to 35 per cent of the assets' value. Said a former Northland Bank director: "The CCB tried to release a lot of real estate into a national market. Why not 80 cents on the dollar when a week later you can pay 30 cents?"

The value of the real estate securing the bank's bad loans was either misjudged or mismanagement by the bank. So the architects of the bailout, last March, a top-ranking trust company director told Munk's. The only other possibility, he said, was that the inspector general gave the cabinet faulty or incomplete information. Indeed, The Canadian



Boury: northern real estate, depositor withdrawals and political repercussions

Press news service disclosed last week that the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco sent a report to Kennedy in 1978 until 1982, launched the bank on the CCB's shaky loan portfolio in the southwest United States. That report said that the bad loans amounted to more than \$800 million. At the time Canadian regulators believed the damaging assets were just over \$250 million.

Last July Kennedy—who has refused to release the report—asked a retired Bank of Nova Scotia executive, George Hinchman, to review the CCB's last portfolio. Hinchman's report, which was delivered to McDougall on Aug. 12, confirmed the reduced value of the real estate. Said McDougall: "This led to a suppression of the effectiveness of the support package itself."

After McDougall received the Hinchman report she ordered an appraisal of other loans that had not been examined at the time of the rescue. Finance department officials then concluded that the bank could not be saved, and in late August Kennedy made a last-minute appeal to the country's top bankers to bail out the CCB. The Royal Bank's Taylor and Robert Kurthals, president of the Toronto Dominion Bank, told Munk's that they rejected the government's proposal. Added Kurthals: "We did not think about Ottawa's request for very long." At that point, Kennedy and Bank of Canada Gov. Gerald Rowley recommended to Wilson and McDougall that the bank be shut down.

Last week many financial experts criticized the government's support for the CCB in the first place, when it

already had a reputation for bad management. Howard Eaton, the CCB's former president from its inception in 1978 until 1982, launched the bank on a diversification strategy that led to its first brush with failure in 1981. At that time the CCB bought a 39-per-cent interest in the Westland Bank of Santa Ana, Calif., a company that was carrying a large number of risky loans to U.S. car-



Wilson: a six-month rescue goes awry

deal companies. Two years later the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. staged Westland from operating until it improved its business practices. To gain greater control, the CCB bought the remainder of Westland. Kennedy approved the purchase, although it was already in difficulty.

Then, in early 1983 U.S.-based oil and gas drilling companies stopped paying interest to Westland on \$144 million in loans. Panned with a loss of about \$10 million over after the national backing of the loans had been sold, the CCB—already under pressure from bad Canadian real estate loans—was facing bankruptcy. Then, in March the CCB made its appeal for assistance to Ottawa.

Wilson also had strong links with the environmental Toronto financier Leonard Rosenberg, who was involved in a high-profile apartment flipping operation in Toronto in 1982. In 1983, the CCB gave Rosenberg Credit Corp., a Rosenberg-controlled company, a \$55-million line of credit. In return, Greyhound Trust Co., also owned by Rosenberg, gave a \$100-million loan. And in early 1982, Rosenberg helped Rosenberg and his associates to acquire a 27-per-cent stake in the CCB—without the knowledge of the bank's directors. But when the CCB's directors became aware of the activities, Eaton was forced to resign.

But even after Eaton saved his job in California, the CCB's high-risk, high-return lending practices continued. In February, 1984, the bank accepted the minimal collateral required for a \$4-million demand debenture to Union of Canada Inc., a Toronto-based construction equipment company. Documents detailing the terms of the agreement show that UNION agreed to pay an interest rate of 30 per cent and provided collateral of three properties—two owned and valued at over \$750,000, one construction crane and an assessment of seven cars and trucks. Then, in April, 1985, after the government rescues, documents obtained by Munk's show the bank increased the loan to \$5 million and reduced the collateral. A bank spokesman said that 30 per cent was not the actual rate charged, but rather a ceiling. However, Hinchman, a banker with 30 years' experience, told Munk's he had "never seen one as high as that in my life."

The CCB's failure has placed new pressure on other small financial institutions. One of those was Heritage Savings and Trust Co. of Edmonton, which owned \$1 million in CCB shares. Within days of the CCB's collapse, the Alberta government agreed to guarantee its deposits in excess of the \$50,000 limit that is covered by the Canadian Deposit Insurance Corp. The aid was necessary in order to help keep, and attract, depositors in the \$175-million trust company. Said Heritage spokesman Gordon Gies: "There is a nerve-rattling on the streets right now."

—MICHAEL SARTER AND ANN WILKINSON
in Toronto with MICHAEL BOURY in Ottawa.
ANNE WILKINSON in Edmonton and
CHRIS WOOD in Halifax



Canadian Commercial lower in Edmonton; bankrupt

she has faced since taking office (page 32).

Leading financial executives and Bank of Canada officials dismissed the Liberal and right charges that withdrawal by the major banks had destroyed the CCB. Instead, they pointed to a general lack of confidence on the part of all CCB depositors after the original rescue

The life of the 'coolest cat' in Ottawa

Last week, as Barbara McDougall faced her first full-blown crisis as minister of state for finance, a newspaper arrived at her Ottawa office with a bottle of Corvander Four Star brandy. The bottle was McDougall's longtime friend and Conservative colleague Jean Pigeot. Attached to the gift was a note that read, "To the coolest cat in town—congratulations to keep you warm inside." Said Pigeot about the minister's strong performance during the controversy over the collapse of the Canadian Commercial Bank (CCB): "Barb knows she is standing at the centre of a hurricane, but she has been utterly unflappable."

Indeed, as McDougall stood in the Commons last week to face down accusations of incompetence and calls for her resignation, she displayed a combination of toughness, confidence and poise that is rare in a public cabinet minister. "I make no apology for the decisions we have taken," she told *Maclean's*. "I am proud of them both publicly and privately, and I can tell you that I fall asleep at night." But McDougall, 47, is clearly aware that her position at the eye of the storm may make or break her political career. Declared an informed source: "The consensus is that she is playing with her career here. The big question about her—particularly among the more experienced members of cabinet—is whether she is tough enough to stand up."

Friends and colleagues insist that she is. The eldest of three daughters of a middle-class Toronto family, McDougall entered the business world immediately after graduating from the University of Toronto with a degree in political science and economics in 1960. At the time, she became a financial analyst in Vancouver, where she moved with her new husband in 1964. Later she separated from her husband and moved to Edmonton in 1974, where she worked as a financial columnist for a local TV station and as an investment adviser at Northbrook Trust Co. In 1978 she moved to Toronto to do a job with A.E. Aron Securities, but five years later, when her job as vice-president disappeared during the takeover of Aron by Dominion Securities, she set up her own financial consulting firm and she decided to make a serious attempt to enter politics.

Poss the start, McDougall waged an uphill battle. Although she had worked for more than eight years as a "boy scout" and organizer, she was still largely unknown when she sought the nomination to enter politics during riding of St. Paul's. After a two-

year campaign, McDougall won the nomination despite the coolness of many members of the Tory establishment who had wanted a better-known candidate. Her strength lay in her tireless campaigning and deft use of key Tory contacts, most of them—like 6-member B.N.R. (Hal) Jackson—of the business elite. And a prominent



McDougall fighting back in a crisis. They who helped McDougall: "She took on the backroom boys and the jocks and she won."

With the Sept. 4, 1984, Tory election win, McDougall entered the cabinet as the minister responsible for financial institutions. She rose to prominence last spring with the release of a Green Paper recommending broad changes in regulations governing trust, loan and insurance companies. Instantly swept up in a whirlwind of speaking engagements, McDougall proved to be a fearless defender of government policy. During the debates surrounding the ill-fated Michael Wilson budget in May, she was again prominent as the explicit or implied target of opposition attacks—plans to denude old-age pension-

Throughout, McDougall has kept up a frenetic schedule of briefings, meetings, speeches and constituency work. Each day before Question Period she meets to plan strategy with Wilson, her senior cabinet colleague—with whom her working relations are excellent, insiders say.

Despite her heavy schedule, a weakness for too many also known as nerves and "the occasional marital," she finds time for a regular exercise program. But she had to give up playing tennis after she injured her right arm, shanking too many backslaps during the election campaign. Occasionally, according to her staff, she puts a Jane Fonda workout tape on her office videocassette recorder and exercises between meetings.

At the same time, many members of the financial community—including those who oppose the Green Paper—acknowledge that her performance during her first year in office has been effective. Indeed, some of them say that she has permanently changed the perception of the office of minister of state for finance, bringing it out from under the shadow of the finance ministry. Others say that some of her activities have angered William Kennett, the impetuous general of banks. "Kennett had operated quite independently of my minister in the past," said one prominent businessman. "McDougall has tried to make his office more accountable, and Kennett has resisted."

But the controversy surrounding her handling of the CCB rescue may test her reputation for accountability. "The bank doesn't necessarily stop at her level, but she does have to accept some responsibility." For her part, McDougall dismissed a suggestion that the failure of the rescue may have damaged her credibility among Canada's business elite. "I never give a damn about my reputation on Bay Street," she said. "I have been in it but not of it."

So far the bank affair does not appear to have dented her standing in cabinet. Last week Brian Mulroney defended her in the House as "one of the most outstanding and competent women in Canada." And aside from occasional tensions with the reporters—"I've said all I've got to say today. You get your dog-birdy,"—McDougall showed no signs of wobbling in the mounting pressure. "Life goes on," she said. "There are other decisions to be made, other involvements. My mind is not on a public bawling for me or any of my colleagues."

—MICHAEL ROSE in Ottawa

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A retreat from apartheid

Like a tap gradually being turned off, recently the presence of Canadian business in South Africa—through trade, bank loans and investments—has been slowly drying up. After years of withstanding pressure from churches and special interest groups to withdraw their business in order to protest apartheid, Canadian companies are moving to reduce their financial stake in South Africa and concern that the growing political and economic uncertainty has undermined their holdings. South Africa Press, an ordinance of the Task Force on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility,

foreign companies have shut or sold their South African operations. In the past 18 months, investors worldwide have withdrawn more than \$2 billion from South Africa. The capital drains reached alarm proportions three weeks ago when U.S. and European banks began demanding that the South African government immediately cease loans that had come due.

In Canada, governments and their agencies have taken the lead in pulling out, citing repugnance of apartheid as their motive. Only the federal government beat the export of computers and other equipment used by South



Willem Janse, president of the South African Development Bank.

as an ecological group that pressures businesses to withdraw from South Africa. "There is a greater bias for disinvestment now than a year ago—there has definitely been a shift."

That shift is likely to become even more pronounced after last week's announcement by federal External Affairs Minister Joe Clark urging businesses to adopt a voluntary ban on trade in shipments and new bank loans to the South African government. Clark added that "all securities" would be sold if apartheid was not dismantled. That action followed announcements earlier last week by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the European Community foreign ministers of a wide range of economic sanctions against South Africa. Canadian investors have been growing increasingly nervous as a mounting number of American, British and other

African security forces. Early this month South Africa's ministry had to ship a shipment of sulphur destined for South Africa.

By contrast, Canadian businessmen have been cautious about divesting. Those who have diversified their business ties have made it clear that their actions were based purely on commercial considerations and were not a judgment on South Africa's apartheid system. Bedford Square Ltd. of Toronto, for one, will not renew its contract this October to import sugar from South Africa because it is not a better price from Swaziland producers. Said L.R. (Red) Wilson, president of Bedford Square Ltd., the parent company: "We also divided last with Oppen considering these sanctions, it would be prudent to avoid signing new contracts." And in February Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd.

merged its 300-per-cent Canadian-owned South African subsidiary with another company based in that country in order to achieve its status in the troubled nation to about 40 per cent. The move was planned a year ago and was based on economics, said a Ford spokesman. "We were losing money in a small market with too many competitors," he said.

Other Canadian companies said that because Canada's stake in the South African economy is only about \$15 million—compared to direct foreign investment of between \$15 billion and \$17 billion (U.S.)—divestment would not have much impact. Still, since the early 1970s, organized church groups have repeatedly complained to Canadian companies about their involvement in South Africa.

Toronto-based Falmouth Ltd., for one, this year ended off shareholders who complained about its 20-per-cent stake in Westcoast Petroleum Ltd. of South Africa. Falmouth president Willem Janse: "The church groups are selling their shares if they want to—it's a free society."

Although Canadian companies have been reluctant to divest their South African investments, since 1982 they have been winding down their presence. According to statistics Canada, direct Canadian investment in South Africa peaked in 1981, when 25 companies had \$289 million invested. Last year the value of direct investment fell to about \$158 million. In direct investment—the stake Canadian companies have in South African-owned firms—also fell to \$181 million in 1982 from \$241 million in 1981, the most recent figures available. And two-way trade between Canada and South Africa has also been falling, to \$443 million last year from \$550 million in 1980.

Since 1975 most Canadian banks have gradually adopted a policy of not lending money to the South African government. The Royal Bank of Canada, the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Toronto Dominion Bank all say that they now do not make loans to the South African government or its agencies. Only two of the Big Five Canadian banks have re-

served the total amount of their loans to South Africa. In 1984 the Bank of Montreal lent about \$60 million to the private sector, down from \$100 million in 1982 and the bank says that by 1987 it will have no more loans outstanding. And the Bank of Nova Scotia has \$100 million in loans to South Africa which are scheduled for repayment by next year.

But despite the current instability and the renewed scrutiny by Canadian companies of their South African investments, some corporations say that instead of pulling out they are more effective in conducting apartheid by pressuring for better working conditions and more jobs for black workers. Montreal-based Alcan Aluminium, for one, owns 24 per cent—\$14 million (U.S.)—worth of Bisset Aluminium Ltd., a South African producer. Bud Lorne Wilson, Alcan's manager of public affairs: "This year we asked Bisset's directors to develop their affirmative action program further. They are responding."

Some companies still strongly committed to South Africa have steadfastly refused appeals from church pressure groups to reveal the details of their employment practices. One of the most controversial is Toronto-based Bata Shoes International Ltd., which employs 3,000 black workers at its five South African plants. Last week Montreal police had to drag away anti-apartheid protesters from the entrance to a Bata store.

So far, Canadian companies continue to look to government to take the lead. But Carl Beggs, chief economist of Toronto-based investment dealer Dominion Securities Private Ltd.: "The business community's position is that it is up to the government to make clear its stand on the moral issue of investment in South Africa." Still, if the claim continues to isolate, companies such as Alcan will see the hard decision as whether to leave. Said Wilson: "If we are not willing to intervene in our investment, we would consider getting out. But we are not sure of that."

—MICHAEL SALTER with RAYMOND FIFE in Toronto. BILL LUTHER in Washington and ALLEN BRYANT in Johannesburg



Protesters: definite anti



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The charges by the OSC

Just three months ago jubilant executives of Gordon Capital Ltd., the beach Toronto brokerage house, and Unicorp Canada Corp., the apartment conglomerate created by financier George Mann, were holding glasses in their Toronto backyard to toast their latest coup. After a vicious six-week insider battle, the two firms had ousted Ray Street by winning control of Union Enterprise Ltd., a holding

company. Among the charges that it will make in the hearings, according to an OSC press release and notes of hearings that prior to the formal announcement of the takeover bid, Gordon "improperly divulged to certain of its officers a generally undisclosed information that was relevant to trading in Union shares", and that it warned certain firms that Unicorp would soon withdraw an offer of \$15 cash for each Union share and replace it with a "less attractive" offer of a package of one preferred share and one-half of a warrant to purchase



Concession surprise

new common shares. The commission also alleges that Gordon and Unicorp embarked on "an improper course of conduct" by approaching other companies that subsequently bought large blocks of Union and later sold them to Unicorp, that Unicorp "misled" shareholders by failing to disclose its circular announcing the takeover attempt the "nature and extent of the activities involved" and that Gordon intended to "engage"

If the allegations are confirmed, the commission could order Unicorp to extend the same \$15-a-share offer that immediately in the process to all Union shareholders or an offer of equal value. It could also order that Unicorp be stopped from trading in Union shares, and that it freezing the assets. For its part, Gordon could lose its license.

The announcement by the OSC took Gordon and Unicorp officials by surprise. They strongly denied the charges. Even though most of the business community assumed that the commission had abandoned its investigation of the takeover, the OSC was in fact quietly continuing a thorough inquiry. Gordon Capital issued a statement saying it "acted properly in all its activities." For his part, Unicorp president James Leech said: "We are shocked and disappointed. We have already been through two hearings; the facts are crystal clear."

—NANCY CLARK WAS BRUCE WALLACE'S
Reporter

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Alberta's banking catastrophes

By Peter C. Newman

Colleagues of the Canadian Commercial Bank and the impending demise of the Norland may have come as a blow to their would-be rescuers in Ottawa. But the Alberta business community fully expected the failures, and no amount of retrospective rationalizing can assuage the crisis of political dogging that has developed.

"A certain respectable segment of the business community here," I was told last week by Arthur Chisholm, the president of Burns Foods Ltd. in Calgary and founding chairman of the Canada West Foundation, "has known for a long time that the CCB was being very badly managed. Whoever decided on the bailout six months ago made a mistake in judgment. What the businessmen in Alberta could see was the kind of losses the CCB was making, and from that it is fair to say that it was a terribly run operation. The American losses were especially shocking."

What everybody is trying hard to forget is the clearly established link between the infamous Larry Rosenberg of Greyman Trust and Howard Eaton, the CCB's founding chairman. It was Eaton who pushed the Edmonton-based bank into a central position in the Westland Bank of Santa Ana in California, which handled many of the questionable loans, and it was Eaton who encouraged Rosenberg to become the CCB's largest shareholder. (At one point Rosenberg was owning 17 per cent of the stock, which clearly contravened Canada's Bank Act.)

No matter what shortcomings Rosenberg indulged in at his Ontario-based trust companies, it was only when he obtained a dominant role in the CCB that the federal government moved against him. Yet the bank was allowed to go on operating as before. Bank of Canada Gov. Gerald Hony and Minister of State for Finance Barbara McDougall risked their reputations by ignoring concerns about the CCB's continuing viability—and lost.

Why they would do so, in view of the Eaton-Rosenberg connection and the obvious unwillingness of the management that succeeded Eaton to reverse the flow of bad loans, remains a mystery, if not a scandal.

Equally puzzling has been the wind-down of the Norland Bank, which received a \$310-million injection of taxpayer funds last summer. Once again, the bank's financial and management

problems were clearly visible to observers on the spot.

One of the deeper puzzles here is that after Ottawa's attempted bailout Norland actually managed to raise a \$10-million loan of subordinated bonds through Canada's most conservative investment house, Wood Gundy Inc. in Toronto.

It is not yet clear how far up the ladder the Gundy auditors went in per-



Rosenberg: trying hard to forget

forming their "due diligence" search. But the assurance they received from Inspector General of Banks William Kenneth, on May 26, notified them, as the fargos go, that "no material matters that would adversely affect the conditions of Norland" should influence the value of the bank's debentures. Almost half the loan was sold to the Alberta government, \$1.6 million to Andrew Sarkis on behalf of one of his clients, with the balance of \$6 million distributed to western financial institutions.

On Aug. 25, just five days before McDougall pulled the plug on the CCB, Norland chairman Robert Wilson approached Alberta Treasurer Lou Hyndman to help finance a further bailout. Even though Hyndman had just bought about \$7.5 million of Norland bonds, the appeal was turned down flat. This was at a time when the Alberta government was involved in putting together rescue packages for North West Trust Co. and Heritage Savings and Trust Co.

These and other aspects of the twin banking catastrophes have hit Alberta at an inauspicious moment. For once, the pallidness of the Oil Patch are actually busy drilling for petroleum instead of expending their energies on attacking the feds. "We see the Mulroney government's Western Accord as an essential righting of a fundamental wrong," said Jim Gray, executive vice-president of Canadian River Exploration Ltd., one of the largest independents. "The industry feels comfortable with the Tories, and we are moving forward rather aggressively."

Gray, whose own company is budgeting a 30-per-cent increase in exploration, added: "Looking back, I don't think the mega-jumps of the late 1980s were very healthy for the oil industry. Prices that are flat or going up gradually allow us to assimilate all the opportunities. In those former boom times things got too good too fast. We could not assimilate the technological changes. There wasn't any discipline in the system, because if you made mistakes you got bailed out the next year because the price went up. The whole culture of Calgary altered too quickly. Now we are putting down to some good, solid growth."

Although his use of Western Canada's strict free enterprise, Gray was not at all displeased by the purchase of Gulf service stations by Petro-Canada. "They are setting us up," he predicts. "I think Ottawa is letting the pressure build up, and then they'll start privatizing Petrobras. If you were going to do it and you were a political strategist—which Mulroney is—you would level off all give Petrobras a whole bunch of good assets, make it a healthy company and then privatize as much of it as the equity market can accommodate."

Meanwhile, the ruins of the two shattered banks that were supposed to share Alberta into existence as a major Canadian financial centre have turned a potentially healthy economic climate into a state of fear and forbidding.

A taste for adventure

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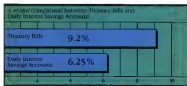
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Lovers, Woods: the most expensive film in Canadian history written by the shrewdest superstars of Canadian letters

The making of 'Joshua'

Joshua Then and Now is a single film in the clear and gaudy form of a fairy tale. The striving son of a thief marries a golden girl from another world, makes mistakes, meets with bad times and there, in a meadow crowded with lilacs, willowherbs, hollyhocks, it is a story without guns, cat chases, adolescent angst or flamboyant acts of God. Fathers, children, friends and lovers—all washed in a blend of religious wisdom and belly laughs—find out the truth about themselves and are either healed by it or die. But if the film is eloquently simple, more sacred than profane, the story of Joshua's making is a richly complex saga, ranging over five years of turmoil and occasional triumph. And as the film moves into theaters in New York and Los Angeles this week, after opening at home to mixed reviews, it may well

determine the hypothetical fortunes of Canada's insecure and troubled film industry. Said Joshua's primary financial broker, Toronto merchant banker Frank Jacob: "Joshua is the kind of film that Canada can hold out to the world. It is our flagship."

Flagship. Like all flagships, Joshua crafts a whole of clumping superstars behind it. The film, which premiered earlier this month at the gala opening of Toronto's Festival of Festivals, is a collaboration between one of Canada's most celebrated screenwriters, Maudie Richler, 54, the showbiz emperor of Canadian letters, and his best friend, Canada's most bankable director, Ted Kotcheff, 44. Together, they made movie history in Canada with *The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz* (1971), the country's most successful film. Joshua's producer is Robert Lantos, the

clique-chewing wonderkind who, as president of *Can-Am Entertainment*, is the rising star of Canada's film industry. His newest film, at a cost of \$12 million, is the most expensive in Canadian history and received substantial financial backing from a Hollywood studio \$2 million from 20th Century-Fox. As well, the CBC, which will air a 54-hour Joshua miniseries in the fall of 1984, set a record for investment in an independently produced film, contributing \$1.7 million. Said Rudi Curtis, the CBC executive in charge of independent productions: "Joshua is the quintessential Canadian property."

However impressive its statistics, the story of love and redemption is more than the sum of its parts. Joshua has become a talisman for the effectiveness of the federal government's 17-year involvement in film-making and a test

world-class" if available financially. Kotcheff, who was not delighted with shooting a feature and a mini-series simultaneously, said "Taking film and TV is a matter of inconvenience. TV by its nature has to be more timid. By convention it is, the government is protecting its downside while compromising the upside." Theatrical producer Pat Fennel concludes: "Joshua has raised questions with which the whole industry will have to deal. One of these questions is whether we are a big enough country to support a film industry at all."

Aghast. As Richler conceived a plateau of felicitous on the eve of the film's debut, he was aghast at the weight that Joshua was carrying. Said Richler: "Joshua has assumed an importance beyond the north of the film itself, with everybody looking over our shoulders to see if we'll fall on our asses." In its own right, Joshua is a highly ambitious film. It took 68 days to shoot, its script went through 19 drafts and it is set during four time periods in both the old and new worlds. It employed 139 actors with speaking parts, as well as 1,500 extras, captured on 250,000 feet of film (only 13,000 feet remain in the 117-minute film). A crew of 70 worked on 80 sets in 40 locations to fill out a plot as complex that Kotcheff said it "was like trying to juggle nine oranges in the air at once."

The film focuses on the love between Joshua Shapiro (James Wood), a struggling Jewish writer, and Pauline Bierby (Gabrielle Lanterne), the daughter of a wealthy senator. Joshua comes from the gritty corners of Montreal's St. Urbain ghetto, Pauline grew up in Westmount, where people store pedigreed wine in their basements and spend their

summers on cottage lawns. But the movie also explores other loves, the first between Joshua and his father, Reuben (Alan Arkin), a richly drawn and funny character, the sinister and consuming devotion of Pauline to her wealthy brother Gerald (Michael Sarrazin), and Joshua's affection for Sidney Marchbo (Ken Campbell), a barely sane man who was his drinking companion in London. As well, the story is about those like Kevin, Jane Tremble (Kate Trotter) and her husband, Jack (Alan Scott), who love neither themselves nor anyone else much and cannot examine their lives in the way that Joshua does when Pauline breaks down and retreats.

Joshua is also a film about Canada then and Canada now. The texture of Montreal street life during the 1950s, with its uniquely Canadian mix of French, Jewish and English cultures, is almost lovingly presented on the screen. And although Kotcheff said that one of the 800 viewers who attended two test screenings in New York City this summer complained that Joshua was "too Canadian," cultural markers flavor the entire film, from bottles of Bow Beer to Montreal Canadiana senators. Said Philip Lind, a senior vice-president of Rogers Communications, Joshua's first private investor: "This is a really novel Canadian story with a chance of international appeal."

Impression. Is the beginning and in the end, the story of Joshua is Richler's. While he has said that "it would not be right to say it is either autobiographical or not," members of the cast said they had the strong impression that they were filming Richler's own life. The novelist, who now divides his time between a comfortable country house on Lake Massawepie and a grand apartment in Montreal near the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, was born in 1931 in the same Montreal neighborhood as Joshua. The son of a junkman, he dropped out of Sir George Williams University and sailed to England in 1951, where he became a writer. In 1960 he married Florence Mann, with whom he had five children, and in 1972 he moved to Montreal. The novel, *Joshua Then and Now*, grew from an assignment in 1976, when McMillan and Stewart commissioned Richler to write a 30,000-word text for a book on Spain, where he had spent several months in his early 30s. Three years in the writing, the essay became a memoir and his eighth novel in 31 years. Christopher Lehmann-Haupt of *The New York Times* called it "a remarkable historical accomplishment." Joshua was the latest in a series of Richler novels (*Daddy Kravitz*, *St. Urbain's Horsehead*) that drew spontaneous attention to the vivid life narrative where he grew up and so the comfortable, if spiritually arid and resolutely novel,

Richler: the supreme value of focusing on close friendships and family ties





Alonzo, Artur: a longing look at Montreal with its uniquely Canadian mix of French, Jewish and English cultures

community of Westmont to which he later moved.

It was between his life in those two separate worlds, when Rabiner was living in the low-rent districts of London, that he met aspiring film and stage director Kotcheff. Recently, between an after-lunch Remy Martin and his exit to a waiting limousine, Rabiner reflected on those hungry days of the early 1960s with the same heebie as he described in his best friend: "Old and I had an awful lot of fun, and if you were poor I didn't really notice it. I thought it might get a bit better, but I didn't think it would turn out so well as it did."

Spieski! If Rabiner had any doubts that he has done well for himself, the reception at Kotcheff's opening dispelled them. Surrounded on stage by Arkin, Woods, Federal Minister of Communications Marcel Masse and other political, cultural and financial luminaries, it was the shy, defensive and rumpled Rabiner whom the audience applauded with abandon. And as the lavish gatherings attended the film's premiere, his autograph was sought more than any other. For the busi-

ness of film, high hopes were riding on Rabiner's collaboration with Kotcheff's *Baron de Paris*, a 1916/80 film that was critical acclaim and launched the career of Richard Dreyfuss, grossed \$5.5 million. As well, Kotcheff, a Toronto native of Bulgarian ancestry, made his mark in Hollywood with such films as the football classic *North Dallas Forty*, the arthouse and mov-

ing *Outback* and the epic of Vietnam war, *First Blood*, starring Sylvester Stallone, which grossed \$120 million. Above all, the success of depicting Dreyfuss's success drew producers to Joshua. Said Perot: "Joshua was the first Canadian film that ever worked."

Celebration: For Lantieri and his partner, a belly dancer named Stephen Roth, Joshua was the project they had been waiting years to do. Said Roth: "I knew it could be a major Canadian film—at a time when Canada needed a major film—that was also a celebration of universal values."

Lantieri, the same viable member of the partnership, is a stocky, extravagantly mustachioed 36-year old, described by fellow producer William Marshall as "the essential water polo player grace above the water, looking and jumping beneath." Lantieri says that for years he believed that Rabiner's dream was the best in Canada. Laughing and then righting a camera dangle over his vast desk in Toronto, he admitted that he went after Joshua in spite of its difficulties. "Some people," he said, "see obvious for the screen—things with a

strong motor of a story, those without a lot of twists and turns and a myriad of characters or a lot of flashbacks." For Lantieri the misadventure Joshua was unusual for filming on almost every count. In fact, the film opens the entire subplot set in Sicily, an island off Spain,

modi. Five years later, in 1963, the family moved to Montreal, a city scarred by the political insecurity and occasional violence of Quebec's independence movement. Said Lantieri: "The most important thing drilled into us was to survive regardless. When you start with

National Film Board and godfather of documentary film-makers. A member of the editorial board of the left-wing *Montreal Daily Star*, Lantieri was also briefly a writer at *Midnight* and other level papers in Montreal's flourishing tabloid press. According to *Le Figaro* and *Le Monde*, in 1971, he wrote about "things that never happened to people who were not artists"—the creative mind behind stories with such titles as "Diary of a Nymphomaniac" and "Carnal Capers." In 1972 Lantieri began his film career, soon producing and marketing a commercially successful compilation of footage from New York's Festival Film Festival. He went on to produce such films as the erotic classic *L'Amour et la Femme* in 1977 and the highly profitable *In Praise of Older Women* in 1979.

By 1980, the year that Joshua was published, Lantieri had "made many films I didn't particularly care for." Toronto film critic Martin Kaufman wrote that Joshua was the producer's "but for nothing." But financing that bid proved to be, in Lantieri's words, "a four-year paper chase." In 1981, capital for film-making was scarce. Although the federal government has committed a 200-per-cent tax credit to film investors in 1974, few quality films were actually made, and "film" was a bad word on Bay Street. Said Lantieri: "That left us with finding money out of the country. But what possible interest could a film about a Jewish writer in Montreal be to a media looking for the next Steven Spielberg movie?"

Business: Mr. Lantieri is in the United States, several networks and pay TV's resoundingly rejected the *Joshua* project. The reaction was the same in England. Finally, with the help of Peter Myers, an executive at RBC Century-Pen, and a former Montrealer, Lantieri said that \$5 "back in a door somebody forgot to close." Fox prepaid \$2 million toward the \$9.2-million budget on completion of the film. Other financing included \$4.6 million from the CBC and Telefilm, the federal agency funding films for TV and theatre, and a total of \$3.5 million from a small consortium of banks, Rogers Cablevision, Bellview Public Labs and Panvision, a film equipment rental company. Given the project's budget difficulties, Lantieri reported that he committed his own production fees and "lost hundreds of thousands of dollars on the project itself." To make a profit Joshua will have to gross \$30 million.

Meanwhile, Rabiner who signed a \$400,000 deal for the rights to his book and a completed script, began writing in earnest when the \$9.2-million financing came together in January, 1984. Kotcheff, who had made *First Blood* and



Kotcheff: from low-rent districts in London to competing at Cannes

which had provided the seed for the novel in the first place.

Struggle: Lantieri quips of the battle to bring Joshua to the screen is just another in a life filled with struggle. Born in Budapest to a Jewish family which had lived through the horrors of wartime Europe, he moved at age 9 to Uruguay, then marked by political con-

stantly nothing, you always tell yourself there is absolutely nothing to be afraid of."

Almost from the beginning Lantieri lived within his Uruguay he watched double-digits of American films every afternoon. Later, attending McGill University, he studied under John Grierson, founder and first commissioner of the



Kozlowski (right) oversees the riot in Montreal a five-year saga of turmoil

Uncommon. While while waiting for Joshua to roll, was free as well. The director, also renowned for his work in TV and theatre, had been Lussier's first and absolute choice. Said Lussier: "It was clear from the beginning that Maurice would adapt it and that would direct it. Anything else would have shocked everybody, including me." Richler and Kozlowski had collaborated not only on *Duckie*, which was the Golden Bear Award for the best film at the Berlin Festival in 1974, but on Kozlowski's *Life at the Top* and *Fun with Dick and Jane*. Woods was chosen to play Joshua only after it was found that Lussier's first choice, Dustin Hoffman, commanded a \$10-million fee. Kozlowski, who had preferred Woods for the role all along, gave him Richler's first treatment of the script in 1981. Said Kozlowski: "He phoned twice a week for four years asking: 'When do I do it?'"

But when shooting began in Montreal, where most of Joshua is set, it became obvious that there was not a rough money. A two-block area of Joshua's boyhood neighborhood had to be remodeled right down to its sidewalks and street signs, which had been renovated in French to comply with Quebec law. As well, the storefront and residential buildings had anachronistic aluminum windows and green indoor-outdoor carpets. Building new fronts for the entire street cost \$200,000. "I had invested five years of my life in the film," said Lussier. "I was not going to be party to its bletcherous Overcompensating leads to a bad movie, and all the audience cares for is the movie."

Guarantee As Joshua's guarantor, Douglas Letterman, chief executive officer of Toronto-based Motion Picture Guarantors, has kept detailed records of the budget excesses. Said Letterman: "Many lists cost double what they had budgeted, and set construction costs were 15 times the budgeted figure of \$20,000." He also reported that hotel and food costs ran \$200,000 over budget. Said Letterman: "During shooting in Brookville, Ont., a small patch, landed in an in front of the estate, ended up costing even more because it was taken on a private and damaged." Another mishap, involving the one major stunt in the movie, cost \$10,000. For the headline crash of Kevin's airplane into an island, the stunt co-ordinator ignited an explosion that Kozlowski felt was too high off the ground. The second attempt, made with explosives placed on a floating barge, was successful, but some flammable material fell back onto the surface of the barge and burned the deck. Even then, not all the bills were paid. Barbara Black, president of American Iron and Metal Co., who rented his 72-year-old Westmount home to the production for

some shooting, is still owed \$605.

Last fall spending cuts on the set convinced Lussier to jettison the entire film in an attempt to deal with an overrun that had soared to \$1.6 million, a tense meeting was held in a CIBC boardroom for all principals involved in the production in a forest with Lussier and Rich, Lussier indicated that he wanted to take over the project and perhaps even cancel the upcoming shoot in London, England. Said Lussier: "Friston was a real word for our relationship." The participants feared that if that shoot were cancelled

that Lussier was the permanent hire. For a time, however brief, expectations were fulfilled as the Canadian contingent of film-makers and cultural bureaucrats wound and dined each other in such three-star restaurants as the Montreux de Magasin. Their hope was fuelled by favorable notices in the French and English press. A critic for *Paris's Le Figaro* wrote: "Joshua, Time and Now has the effect of a sunny and welcoming beach." A reviewer for *Le Monde* de Paris wrote that the film "is a well-timed and amazing work that will probably

ly growed. Wayne Clarkson, director of Toronto's Festival of Festivals, said, "I think every project is in the tension." Said Lussier: "Kozlowski was a perfectionist but not wasteful." And at least one creditor, Daniel McMillan, an associate with the American-owned Security Pacific Bank Canada—one of the group of banks that Lussier thanked on opening night just before he thanked God—says he is happy he has already been repaid. Said McMillan: "These are good, quality producers. It has been a very rewarding experience."



Lussier, Woods: juxtaposing the gritty scenes of Montreal's St. Urbain with the resplendent NUSP mansions of Westmount

it might lead to the resignation of Kozlowski, the director they had owed so diligently. If that had been allowed to happen, said crux Kozlowski, "the whole Canadian film production industry would have its already shaky reputation tarnished."

Control Letterman's firm took over the film in December for three months. But his required control when Motion Picture Guarantors, Lloyd of London, Ltd., the CBC and Telefilm made up the owners. Letterman, who told *Motion* that "his resources are substantially depleted," said that he had the firm impression that the two government agencies "had made a decision to save the picture."

For critics standing the Cannes Film Festival in May, where Joshua was the first Canadian feature in full competition in almost a decade, quality rather

play is the theme around the block in 20 years, if there is such a thing. And Kozlowski's firm announced that Joshua was "a good commercial film that will keep the ticket window busy." The Canadians were further heartened by three of the film's screenings. Jay Scott, critic for the Toronto Globe and Mail, reported that haphazard reviewers gave the film "the old shoulder," that Joshua drew "massive laughter" and "an extended standing ovation" at all screenings in Cannes. Marcel Massé said, "We should be proud as Canadians."

Much of the film cost—roughly \$3 million less than the average American feature—is highly visible on the screen. Berber Shapiro was shooting suits, Jane Trumble a footcandle with \$100,000 worth of jewelry, and an ally scene on Parliament Avenue is almost observ-

Whatever the financial difficulties, the majority of the cast and crew reports that it was a "good set" even though Kozlowski was a demanding and overbearing director who sometimes exploded. Said location manager Pierre Laberge: "He is like a dictator. I saw him throw stuff, and once he kicked a fridge and left a dent in it because something on the set didn't work." But he knew the script as well, according to actress Karin Teuber, that he magnified the words as the actors spoke. Said Teuber: "When he stopped, you knew the scene was not working."

Misadventure For many cast members the making of Joshua was a surreal experience. Gabrielle Lussier, 28, the daughter of former Parti Québécois minister for social development Denis Lussier, had never made a film in English. In the end, her voice, which Kozlowski said was

"too strangely marked by Gullie music," was delisted by Toronto across Screen Journal. Eric Kluge, 14, also made his film debut, playing the grumpy teenager Joshua. For Woods, who was paid \$842,500 to play Joshua—\$120,000 more than Arkin's fee—the role offered a chance to break away from the villainous stereotype (*The Ocean Floor*). And Arkin said that the role of Joshua was totally alien to him, someone who may have killed a man and hurt others who is able to explain the Ten Commandments to his son by saying, "You get right out of 10 right, and you're at the top of the class." Said Arkin, "I don't understand people who don't suffer over the art they do. I'm playing crazy characters, but this was different." Above all, the script offered Arkin an opportunity to speak his truth, although often profane, was "liberating." He added, "You don't get that chance in film too often."

Gleeper: In the end, Canadian critics reviewing the film after its Toronto premiere this month did not generally view Joshua as a milestone. Darcy Finkelman advised his viewers on *The Journal* to stay home and read Richter's book. *The Globe* and *Winnipeg* noted that the film was "appalling" and that the ending, arrived since the Cannes preview, left him "aghast at its sentimental presumption." At a press conference the next day, Arkin, who is also a writer and director, defended the ending, saying, "Part of a movie's job is to tell you what is possible." And the ending is totally consistent with the things Richter holds dear: close friendship and family ties.

This month, as Joshua heads out into the American market, it carries what Philip Lind said was "the whole weight of the Canadian feature film industry." Made and financed against the odds, it has also triggered a debate about the state of film at home and even the profile of Canada's artistic expression abroad. Said Lind: "The pressures on these guys are enormous. For the past seven years we have had a big push in the industry, and suddenly here it's everything. The question is, can we make films the public will see? The evidence up until now is that we can't." Richter, who put eight years of his life into the story of Joshua Shapiro, a man with a life at least something like his own, says that it is pleased that the film was made. But for Richter, along with the rest of the world, the final verdict is not in. Said Richter: "When I see the movie two years from now, I'll be able to be objective about it. If it works, then they're real producers." For now, the flagship is still at sea.

—OLEN ALLEN with ANN WALDMAN in Toronto

A triumphant festival

Dressed up for the pomp and pageantry that a 10th anniversary demands, Toronto's Festival of Festivals opened its reputation as an established world-class film event. While a capacity crowd of 1,500 cheered the long-awaited premiere of Joshua Then and Now on opening night, another Canadian film was similar approval the same night. David Wilson's low-budget comedy *My American Cousin* earned high praise for its delightful

Women, starring William Hurt, Hungarian director Iván Szabó's historical epic Colonel And and Paul Schneider's striking German director Volker Schlöndorff's *Death of a Salesman* closed the festival last week with star Dustin Hoffman on hand. Organizers said that finding high-quality films for this year's festival had been the greatest challenge yet. But their efforts paid off with the Japanese black comedy *The Funeral* and the British classical love story *Danny with a Stranger*. The most controversial film at the festival was clearly Jean-Luc Godard's *Je Suis Sam, Marie* (*Hot Mary*), which depicts the Virgin Mary as a sexually confused girl visiting adolescent and angel Gullie as a heartless thing. Already condemned by the Pope, the film also drew local protests from several Roman Catholic churches.

Remember: But a number of Canadian productions emerged as festival favorites like *My American Cousin*, 99 Days, a National Film Board comedy about two men finding highly unusual solutions to their romantic crises, was a nod. The youngest offering from Quebec was Claude Jutra's lovingly comic *Le Dîner en famille*. Despite the favorable reception, difficulties continued against heavy optimism about selling Canadian films abroad—especially to the lucrative U.S. market. Linda Booth, president of Toronto-based Pacifica-Film, said the reaction of most American buyers to a Canadian film remains, "Mmm, gross, do I have to sit through it?"

The festival involved its popular, star-studded critics program, which has lowered film laurels for the past three years. Last year this honor went to actor-producer Warren Beatty, but the cost contributed to a festival deficit of \$76,000. Festival organizers mounted a series of 30 dinners, including Bill Forsyth (Local Hero), Margherita von Trotta (*Maria and Johanna*) and Philip Bressan (*The Grey Fox*).

As the festival's first decade drew to a close, it was clear that director Clarkson had guided the event to another triumph. Even if he loses his long-promised substantial next year, he leaves the festival in good standing. It now ranks as Toronto's most successful cultural event and certainly one of the most prominent film festivals in the world. Said a proud Clarkson: "We have come amazingly far amazingly fast." No 16-year-old son ever had it so good.

—SILVAIN SHARPEY in Toronto



Steven Chase, Clarkson, popularity

story of an adolescent girl's coming of age and reaffirmed the festival's tradition of showcasing undiscovered films. At the inaugural celebrations, festival director Wayne Clarkson declared, "It's a terrific opening night."

Celeb: By the end of the nine-day event the festival had attracted its largest crowds ever, an estimated 200,000 people. There was a 30-per-cent increase in advance ticket sales over last year and with 204 features—39 of them Canadian—the festival featured works from 31 countries. Known films appeared as gala attractions, among them Hector Babenco's provocative *Kiss of the Spider*

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JOSHUA THORN AND NOW
Directed by Ted Kotcheff

Joshua Shapiro was raised on sharp advice. His father, a small-time Montreal gangster, took him aside as a teenager and proffered a useful tip about the Ten Commandments. "It's like an exorcism," he said. "You get right out of 10 right and you're at the top of the class." As it turns out, Joshua scores well, rising from his working-class Jewish background to become a successful

his own loosely autobiographical novel. Spanning four decades, the story begins with Joshua Shapiro (James Woods) mulling over newspaper headlines that implicate him in a literary sex scandal. With rapidly paced flashbacks, director Ted Kotcheff follows Joshua from his childhood in the St. Urban neighborhood of Montreal to his aspirations as a young rake in London, England, where he strives to satisfy his lusts and ambitions, often simultaneously—he sees nothing wrong with stocking pearls off a

store in bondage, the ancient Hebrews were "mainly into construction"—Annie's life with wealth and immorality. Playing Joshua's mother, Linda Sorenson achieves comic dignity in a role as an aging stripper. And Woods is convincing as the effervescent Joshua, the master of literary machinations who becomes an impudent jester in the presence of his mother. But his marital scenes with Pauline lapse into hollow melodrama. The main problem—and the film's most glaring flaw—is *Lazare*, whose voice, dubbed by Susan Hogan, sounds strangely disembodied. Although Lazare speaks perfect English, Kotcheff found her Galtic intonations unsettling. The scores from the cinematic surgery remain painfully evident.

Swinger: In other respects the film takes meticulous care in dealing with cultural identity. The early sequences portraying Joshua's childhood capture up Second World War Montreal with rich authenticity and detail. Later, scenes of a country-club party featuring writers dressed as Jewish Red-winter guards and a dance floor painted with a Union Jack create a strange resonance of Quebec's anglo elite. But at the heart of the film, where there is supposed to be a love story, a romance ensues. Ultimately,

Joshua's lack of success is a trip to Hemingway's Spain. And he becomes London's left-wing saloon in order to seduce Pauline Hornby (Gabrielle Lazure), the film-based blond daughter of a Canadian senator (Alexander Rusk). After marrying Pauline and returning to Canada with their three children, Joshua becomes vulnerable to the isolationist mythology of Pauline's country-club society. Joshua may have slack morals, but the Westminster bourgeoisie appears to thrive on breaking the one commandment that he and his father both sacred. "Never reveal from your friends."

Swinger: As Joshua's father, Pauline Shapiro, Alan Arkin delivers a brilliant performance. With his hilarious renderings of Old Testament wisdom—as

ly, Joshua's shortcomings and those of the film become symmetrical. While his wit explains that he treats her as just a shrew for his friends, his eventual attempts to prove her wrong are unconvinced. It is even difficult to believe that her character is real. Joshua finds his women to be one dimensional, but an audience demands more. Still, as Barbara Shapiro points out, even God has his faults. He describes the duty as a kindly cropper who hails out faithful gamblers by "paying double at the window." Indeed, *Joshua Thorn and Now* takes some artistic gambles that do not pay off, but with a cunning mixture of humor and charm it at least breaks even.

—BRIGIT JOHNSON

PEOPLE

Los Angeles-based actress **Coleen Camp**, 32, played the popular board game *Clue* when she was a teenager and now she is playing the new sexy maid, Yvette (in counterpoint to *Leslie Anne Warren's* conventional Miss Scarlet), in a film version of *Clue* scheduled for release in December. Her previous films include *Battle for the Planet of the Apes*, *Apocalypse Now*, *Police Academy II* and *D.A.R.Y.L.*, but *Clue* will be different. "The movie has four endings, and playing the part of a person who may or may not have 'kissed' was weird," *Clue* is Camp's third movie this year, and the San Francisco native says that she wants to branch out in the industry and produce *Wild About Harry*, a screenplay she wrote and would like to star in. "You're the maid." Right now she says she is reading other people's scripts and enjoying a year-long relationship with her boyfriend, **John Goldwyn**, 25-year-old grandson of a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer founder, **Sam Goldwyn**. Said Camp: "I have managed to make my personal life work and I will make more movies because the more power I have as an actress, the more control I will have over my career."

Although blind readers in the United States will still be able to read *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Popular Mechanics* and *Boys' Life*, the House of Representatives has decided that *Playboy* magazine is too risqué for sightless taxpayers. Congressman **Charles W. Stenholm** (R-Okla.) recommended an amendment to an appropriation bill to reduce funding to the Library of Congress for the \$100,000 (U.S.) spent to translate *Playboy* into braille. Defeated Wylie, whose bill passed the House 216-to-196 and over 500 voices. Passed without Reagan's signature. "I do not feel that the United States government should be responsible for supplying the public with sex-oriented magazines." But **Hein Perry**, executive director of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind's Library, which has been circulating braille copies of *Playboy* for eight years, said, "We believe that blind people have the right to read anything." In Chicago *Playboy* editor president and chief executive officer **Christa Helms**, who is considering *Playboy's* own braille edition, called Wylie's bill "outrageous and insensitive." She added, "It depicts the kind of entertainment—and paves the way for other forms of censorship."

A 36-year veteran of backroom political strategy who can save national campaigns for the Liberal party, Senator **Kelly Dyck**, 69, is having difficulty concentrating on his memoirs with his trademark Toronto Blue Jays in the



Camp is sexy maid who may have 'kissed'

present race. Called *The Resurrection*, after a nickname earned by journalist **Scott Young** during the 1980s, the book is scheduled to be published next fall, and Dyck says he has been working on

it since Pierre Trudeau resigned as Prime Minister and Liberal leader in February, 1984. "Writing a book had been on my mind for a long time and I finally got started that spring with no publisher or agent," said Dyck, who interrupted his writing when **John Turturro** recruited him as an on-air campaign manager for the last five weeks of last year's election campaign. Facing the prospect of writing about 100,000 words, Dyck says that he "got cranked back up" for a friend's movie this year—but that he is now back in law gear. Said Dyck: "I am a baseball freak—and the race for the pennant is getting in my way. The last thing that could have happened to me would have been an overcast baseball strike."

Movie stars and star guests at Toronto's Festival of Festivals became holiday fans last week at a post-screening party honoring the new documentary, *Let's Get Ready to Run*, about the town's past stars. **Arvi Doherty**, 84, **Yve Baka**, 75, **Maurice Chelmer**, 64, **John Blevins**, 54, and **Guy Lafleur**, 64, lined up to take a bow. Canadian actress **Nicole Sherer** introduced singer **Tony Danza** to Richard and said that "Tony was as excited as I was to meet him." The former players mingled with the guests in a downtown pool room decorated in the manner of a Montreal tavern. Guests drank beer and ate smoked meat sandwiches. "I am one of the oldest members of the silent class," declared Lafleur. Referring to the changes, he said that in the 1930s he earned \$250 a week and retired "brer" in 1957.

—JIMMY LADENHEIM

Blevins, Richard, Joliet, Lafleur: lining up to take a bow at a post-race party



writer married to a beautiful profile doug of Western poetry. But he makes some ethical slip along the way. Besides, if there is a set of commandments for making good movies, *Joshua Thorn and Now* gets enough of them right to succeed although on most levels. But like its protagonist, the film is far from perfect. As a comedy of Canadian manners that celebrates the triumph of innocence and wit over complacency and wealth, it works very well, as a Hollywood romance—which it tries to be at a few all-too-crucial moments—it runs short on emotional credibility.

Considering that *Joshua Thorn and Now* is a film about a writer, it is ironic that one of its strongest assets is Mercedes Ruehl's screenplay, adapted from

Saying adieu to the press gallery

By George Balla

Orlando French, the Toronto Globe and Mail's columnist at the Ontario legislature, recently reported that the entire 1985 class of officers of the provincial press gallery had been wiped out. Five had crossed over and joined ministers in the new Liberal government as communications specialists. A sixth—it would be hard to say whether or how quickly—left Toronto altogether for Ottawa, for, after all, there may be some defections yet. Recruits may be sought from the press gallery for recent communications jobs with the opposition leaders.

French dealt with the matter mainly to say that there was nothing very newsworthy in a new list of members looking for communications and finding them among people (a) close at hand and (b) in the business of communicating. Consequently, there were no references to be drawn about the profiles of the reporters. French himself made the point that if some of them occasionally had been hostile to the Tories—Robert Stephens of The Globe and Mail once managed through persisting loyalty for evidence of corruption in keeping budget information secret—they also, in the short time there had been to do so, had shown a similar tendency in keeping tabs on the new Liberal government of David Peterson. And the reporters-turned-communications themselves said that the question of political sympathy had not arisen in talks about their career over-

But if that disposed of why they did not change sides, i.e. to give vent to any previously unacknowledged political leaning, it failed to explain why they did under the switch. And that raised again for me a question that had intrigued me in talking to people in newsrooms around the country for the Keir commission a few years ago: where do old reporters go? Obviously, there are writing journalists who stay around newspapers until they are given a good watch and sent off to find their noses. And what is even more clear is that by the time journalists reach their late 30s and 40s—the age of the five who made the switch at Queen's Park—very many have become susceptible to outside offers. During the Keir study, it was newsmen after another (in some of which a 40-year-old face was a rarity), a bearded veterinarian on the bureau of a youth Winnipeg reporter who said "There is something wrong with this business that it doesn't encourage peo-

ple to stay in it. It's like a kind of transition period. You spend a few years of your life here and then on to public relations or something else."

An editorial writer in Toronto said "There is an inherent problem with being a newsmen. It's demanding, creative work and it takes in temperamental people, people who are ambitious and curious—at least the good ones are. And where does it go? People who are good and have all these attributes and are regarded as leaders, as top ranking and so on, 'What the hell am I doing here?' and away they go." An Ottawa bureau chief said, "People, when they are in, say, their mid-30s and have done three or five major assignments, begin to say, 'Well, where do I go?' A young West Coast reporter said, "I think it is a lack of opportunity for development as a professional." Most succinctly, another said, "You run out of new things to do." None of the newspaper people in the

By the time journalists reach their late 20s and 30s, very many have become susceptible to offers from the outside

newest edition from the Queen's Park press gallery admits to having been drawn to make a move for those reasons, but all were aware that such career transitions mark at the back of the mind of all journalists.

Stephens, 36, now communications assistant to Health Minister Murray Kistner, thinks he might even want to return to journalism. He had covered the Ontario legislature for two years and says that curiosity to know how government works on the inside caused him to make the move. It is knowledge he thinks would be useful were he to return. However, he added "I have always seen journalism as a broad-based pursuit with a tiny pinnacle." He said that The Globe and Mail is better in this respect than most newspapers, given the number of foreign and domestic bureaus to which a reporter can aspire in addition to the narrow ladder of city editor, managing editor, editor progression.

Bruce Shanno, 27, was with the Ottawa Citizen for five years, three of those writing on education and one year covering the legislature. She is now special assistant, communications, with Educa-

tion Minister Sean Conway. What attracted her was the combination of having an interest in education, being acquainted with the minister—who represents a constituency in The Citizen's election area—and, of course, having been asked. But she acknowledges that she had been wondering what she would be doing when her term at Queen's Park came to an end in about a year. The probability, she says, is that she would have gone to the parliamentary bureau, or to the press gallery. There is, she says, some truth in the proposition that after having done one or two bureaus, the horizon becomes hazy—"editorial writing, perhaps, or the city desk."

David Oard, 38, a reporter for 10 years, was with The Toronto Star, five off and on at Queen's Park, in new similar communications adviser with Environment Minister James Stelmach. He says he never intended to be a reporter for the rest of his days and thinks of what he is doing as completing his education in political science. He enjoyed working for the Star and feels he was well treated. Consequently, he does not want his comments to be construed as a reflection on his former paper, but, he says, "reporting is for several reasons a young person's game." Why? Basically, after a while you get tired of writing high school essays, agreeing with editors who haven't been where you have and looking at people who are counting the days to retirement.

Bruce Gray Cook, in her early 30s, had 11 years of journalism with various newspapers in Saskatchewan and Ontario, spent 2½ years at Queen's Park and latterly was president of the press gallery. She left to go to the ministry of consumer and commercial relations as special assistant, newsmen, and says it was the idea of getting into something new and exciting that attracted her to government work. She has not thought about where she may want to go next but doubts that it will be back to journalism.

Overseeing the five is television journalist Greg Cook, who became French-language press aide to the premier. Cook, formerly of Radio-Canada, the francophone division of that chronically impoverished national agency the CBC, is the only one of the five who will make less money than he did, down from about \$60,000 to \$45,000. Money, and its frequent failure to rise in step with experience after the first few years, is another reason for the high wastage rate in print journalism.

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emotional, but fishermen can be emotional too. For them, the seal is at the top of the hit list—it is the rest of the sea!"

The Nova Scotia government is firmly on the side of the fishermen and sealers. In a Halifax hearing last May a provincial brief to a seven-member royal commission on the crippled logging industry in the province's north coast and the province's coast had declined on some during the past five years, to approximately 50,000 animals. Then, blaming grey seals for eating 81 million worth of fish, the brief urged the federal ministry of fisheries and oceans to reduce the size of the herd. The province took its lead from such behavior as 65-year-old John Kelson, Kelson, of the 4,000-member Sealers' Association of Nova Scotia, asked Ottawa to shrink the herd by killing as many as 30,000 animals. Said Kelson, who ages he has seen seals empty kilns holding 1,000 lb of fish, "I don't know how many seals when you can get them ashore on the beaches, and do a job on them."

At the same time, officials at such Atlantic fish processors as Halifax-based National Sea Food Products Ltd say that the extra time spent searching for and then discarding salmon-infested fillets cost the industry \$25 million last year. As a result, the processors also want a drastic reduction in the size of the grey seal population. And Gerard Dumick, a spokesman for the Fisheries Association of Newfoundland and Labrador, an organization representing 22 fish processors, says that "the risk is not just to the fish, but to the bottom of the Newfoundland catches as a whole."

Despite increasing pressure, Federal Fisheries Minister John Fraser says he will not make a decision on culling the seal herds until he receives the royal assent to the bill. He has 10 months. Under chairman, Justice Appeal Court Judge Albert MacKay, the commission has been weighing a recommendation calling for a permanent ban on the whistling harp seal—an action deemed "unjustified" by the Fisheries Minister's panel. But the commission, established in June 1984 by a Liberal administration which strongly defended the spring lifting of seal pens, has already been accused of a pre-empting the government's strategy. "The Government is in a real bind," says Fraser. "If we do a seal seal we will likely ignite another round of protests against Canadian sealing policy. Worst-case Greenpeace will say, 'There is no evidence that seal seals are a problem for the fishery.'"

—MILTON KATZ with CHUCK WOOD in
the office and MORTON KATZ in St. Paul.

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Power from the North

The ceremony took place 600 km north of Winnipeg on the shore of Manitoba's Nelson River, once a vital link in the Canadian fur trade. As an *amf* crew worked the scene, Premier Howard Pawley climbed aboard a barge and turned the first and largest construction of Limestone, a \$2.1-billion hydro generating station named after the river's Limestone Rapids. The facility will be part of the province's northern power development system, whose existing four dams already have a capacity of 3,600 megawatts of power. Limestone, a concrete and steel colossus that will stretch 3,000 feet from shore to shore, will be able to generate 1,280 megawatts—84 per cent of the capacity of the generating plant on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls. Because 500 megawatts of the power is scheduled for export to the United States, Limestone may become as important to the Manitoba economy as the fur trade once was to Canada. Indeed, Pawley claims that the project will generate billions of dollars for the provincial treasury and 18,000 jobs. Said Pawley: "It is the larg-



Pawley megawatts and heritage funds

est construction project in North America this year."

Last March, Ontario's National Energy Board approved a 12-year contract between Manitoba and Northern States Power in Minneapolis, Minn., which serves three million customers in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin and Michigan. Two years after Limestone's projected completion date in 1991, the Crown-owned Manitoba Hydro plans to begin exporting \$2.2 billion worth of hydroelectricity to the five states—and make an estimated \$1.7-billion profit. Because the capacity of Limestone and the other generating stations is much greater than current demand, the government claims that surplus power will not only satisfy Manitoba's projected energy needs but may also lead to further export deals. As well, Pawley says that 6,000 people will be hired for one-year terms and that the project will guarantee spin-off jobs for another 35,000. In fact, Manitoba government officials say that the new hydro revenues will enable the province to establish an alternative benefits fund of which they say will be worth \$800 million by the year 2000.

Still, critics say that the project is certain to raise Manitoba's hydro rates, which are now among the lowest in North America: 5.7 cents per kilowatt-hour as compared with 5.5 cents in Ontario and 5.6 cents in New York City. For one thing, says Manitoba Conservative Leader Gary Filmon, Limestone's scheduled completion two years before exports to the United States begin will mean that borrowing costs for construction of as much as \$200 million may be passed on to the province's hydro users if domestic use does not increase and no buyers are found for the energy produced during that period.

Meanwhile, many Manitobans say that, because Pawley is expected to call an election within the next eight months, the ceremonial launching of Limestone actually signals the beginning of the NDP campaign—even though the project was conceived by the previous Conservative administration. They add that the government is trying to increase its popularity among northern voters with strict "northern first" hiring guidelines on the construction project.

That program places northern residents, but some native leaders agree with the Winnipeg Trades Council, which last week accused the government of reverse discrimination against skilled southern Manitoba workers. Deceased Lloyd Erickson, former chief of the Fox Lake Indian Band, whose lands are three kilometers from the Limestone site: "All it will do is create conflict—and we don't need that up here."

—GARRY MOSE in Winnipeg

An epidemic of fear

The experts the reaction was unjustified and hysterical. But it was not so reassuring that led parents to keep about 12,000 New York City students out of school last week when they learned that one news-published with Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome was attending Grade 2 somewhere in the city.

In meetings and in the media, health officials and doctors informed parents repeatedly that the presence of the child was no threat to his or her schoolmates. Their message was clear, but it failed to placate the protesting parents. Like many of them, Leonard Grunfird, president of one of the two school boards where the boy's class took place, knew that there were no known cases of AIDS being transmitted by casual contact. But he also appreciated the true horror of the advancing plague and decided that the admittedly tiny risk of his children con-

Fear of AIDS in schools last week proved more potent than assurances to anxious parents in New York and Montreal

tacting the disease in school was still too high. Said Grunfird: "If they keep kids out of school with children present, why not with AIDS? It doesn't make sense."

Those same concerns led the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal to send an unidentified girl home recently after her mother died of AIDS. And although the board readmitted the child after receiving doctors' assurances that her presence posed no risk, at least one other local public school is trying to expel a student with AIDS, according to Dr. Normand Lapointe, head of immunology at St-Justine Children's Hospital. Lapointe, who refused to identify the school, added that the child's case should be brought before the provincial human rights commission if the school persists in trying to force the child out.

Such a case would establish a precedent in Canada in the United States several legislatures, committees and professional associations have already made laws and rules designed to defend fear and not discrimination against AIDS victims. But the American experience has proven that the fear of the disease is far more potent than any

measures yet taken to contain it.

Ever since AIDS sufferer Ryan White, 15, was refused admission to school in Kokomo, Ind., last year, doctors have insisted that the disease, which is spread by intimate sexual contact and blood transfusions, cannot spread in elementary schools. They point out that no

health care workers have become infected while treating AIDS patients, except for an English nurse who inadvertently pricked herself with an infected syringe. Nor has the virus attacked any family members living in close contact with AIDS sufferers, even though few take special precautions. Said Dr. Thomas Petersen, an AIDS researcher with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta: "If you are not getting transmission in families, it is extremely unlikely to occur in schools." Added Harvard University AIDS authority William A. Haseltine: "Nobody says the risk is



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son. But it is absolutely an extremely remote possibility. That is rock solid. There is no controversy as that point."

That medical consensus does not convince parents like Grandma. He said that the CDC guidelines on which the New York committee based its decision are "full of vacillating words." Indeed, CDC spokesmen have admitted that certain types of contact between infected and healthy schoolchildren—a windy fight, a kiss or classroom incoherence—"would arouse some questions about transmission of the virus."

At least one US AIDS researcher agrees that the rush to protect the rights of sufferers is premature. Writing in *The Washington Post* last week, Dr. Richard Bantick, a Washington neurologist and author of *The Drive*, cautioned against "efforts by medically unqualified politicians and attorneys to dictate policy in regard to an illness that has the potential for wreaking a devastation such as has not been encountered on this planet in hundreds of years." He added, "In the presence of considerable ignorance about the causes and effects of the epidemic, the benefits of the diatribe should not be given to the victim of AIDS."

Few other physicians admit that in cases of casual contact, doubt exists. But Bantick argued that "the incubation period is sufficiently lengthy to cast doubt on any proclamations, no matter how seemingly authoritative, in regard to the transmissibility of the illness." Bantick, who declined to elaborate on his remarks in an interview, stands almost alone against the entire medical establishment. But even among doctors who agree that AIDS is almost impossible to transmit except through intimate sexual contact, there are significant differences of opinion about precisely how easy the disease is to catch.

One such difference emerged after the Vancouver *Province* reported that Dr. John Blatherwick, the city's chief medical officer, had allowed "five to 10" AIDS sufferers to continue working as waiters in local restaurants. After the news report appeared, Blatherwick called a press conference and denounced the story as "irresponsible" because it created unnecessary alarm. Expressing scepticism of medical opinion, Blatherwick said that the chance of a waiter transmitting the disease through food in a restaurant was extremely remote. Later, he told *Medweek* that AIDS is most often transmitted sexually during anal intercourse that causes bleeding. But in fact no leading researcher has publicly said that is true. Blatherwick, for one, called it "a myth" and added that "the frequency of transmission from men to women is thought to be the same as from men to men." Added Peterman: "You do not have to do anything sexual, you just

have to have sex with an infected person."

Similarly, Dr. Alastair Clapson, director general of the Laboratory Centre for Disease Control in Ottawa, told *Medweek* that "the concern is that AIDS is passed on from person to person by multiple contact and you need to get a lot of the virus." But Peterman said that the infection can be transmitted during just one splash, although he added that "the more often you do it, the more likely it is that infection will occur."

In part, such differences reflect the rapid pace of AIDS research, which pro-

duces new insights almost every week. And medical doctors about the basic issues are rare. Still, many researchers now say that one in 10 North Americans—including 30 to 35 per cent of college-age women—will eventually become infected through sexual transmission. By that time, many of the children now thought to be in danger will have reached sexual maturity, and no authorities will be able to offer definite assurances about their safety.

—JOHN BARBER in Toronto with DEANE LUTWAK in Vancouver



Hyde: the first Canadian author to earn \$1 million in advance royalties

BOOKS

A thrilling rise to fame

Like Robert Thorne, the cunning, successful protagonist of *The Red Fox*, writer Anthony Hyde had enjoyed a life of small pleasures and quiet routines. A year ago he achieved modest success with the publication of his first book, *Locking*, a retelling of the Robert Hood legend recounted under a pseudonym with his newest brother Christopher Hawthorne in his Ottawa childhood home, which he now shares with his wife, Kathleen, now well under way. And after three years he had completed *The Red Fox*, an ambitious espionage thriller. But Hyde's fortune, like his hero's, was about to take a dramatic, unexpected turn. He made publishing history earlier this year when, almost unknown, he became the first Canadian author to amass more than \$1 million in advance royalties. He called Hyde, "I was as astonished as anyone by what happened."

Hyde's startling success came as a result of a fierce international bidding war for the publishing rights to *The Red Fox* which began in June, 1984. In the end, the renowned New York publishing house Alfred A. Knopf paid \$135,000 for the rights in the United States, while Penguin Books spent \$27,000 to publish the book in Canada. Separate deals were made for book club and American paperback rights (for \$125,000 and \$67,000 respectively). Hyde attributes much of the market success to the persistence of his Toronto-based agent, Linda Varley. Industry observers admit that Varley's strategy—selling rights separately and to an American company

initially—created unusual interest in a first novel. But Ann Vanderhol, editor of the Canadian trade journal *Quill & Quire*, "thrusting the book to publishers helped push a promising writer onto the major leagues."

Before the 38-year-old writer began honing his craft, he pursued a vigorous life of political activism. After dropping out of Ottawa's Carleton University in 1965, he devoted his energies to Toronto left-wing groups including the Student Union For Peace Action. In 1967 he left Toronto, exhausted and disillusioned, and eventually resided where, where he concentrated on his novel. Hyde still holds passionate views about politics and said that he hopes the novel, which deals with Soviet domestic tensions and international intrigue, will "make people think twice about Cold War myths."

Despite the book's enviable Russian setting, Hyde has never been to the Soviet Union. In July and August, however, he spent several weeks in Poland and East Germany gathering material for his current project, a thriller whose working title, *China Lake*, refers to a U.S. missile testing center. Already into his research, he said Varley next month will attend the Frankfurt Book Fair, where *The Red Fox*'s manuscript gained its unprecedented momentum last year. But this year's fair will have one significant difference: Anthony Hyde has become—quite suddenly—a Canadian author with a highly marketable name.

—ANN FENLATION in Ottawa

Sleuthing in a world of spies

THE RED FOX
By Anthony Hyde
(Penguin, \$21 pages, \$19.95)

There is more than one red fox in Anthony Hyde's absorbing new spy thriller, which moves from Toronto's Kensington Market to a remote Russian village. Among the candidates is a ruthless Soviet informant, a wily old spy and an elderly French Canadian who raises foveas. Animal cunning is the key to survival in Hyde's bleak world of broken promises and compromised ideals. In classic spy novel tradition, the author has fashioned an inventive tale of honor and betrayal. But unfortunately, the suspenseful narrative of *The Red Fox* is sometimes undercut by flabby writing and melodrama.

The intrigue opens on a double note of betrayal. The narrator, an American journalist named Robert Thorne, in his early 40s, is visiting his ancestral pilgrimage to the Harrisburg, Penn., grave of his father, who committed suicide in 1866. Later that day Thorne receives an urgent request for help from a friend whose adoptive millionaire father has disappeared. Even after the man is found dead—apparently by his own hand—and his daughter, May, tries to warn Thorne off the case, he doggedly pursues a trail of investigation. That sleuthing leads him deeply into his own past and further back to the early days of the Russian Revolution.

Thorne's voice of discovery is slowed by facile descriptive passages that an editor should have pruned and polished. In the first chapter Thorne poses the separate issues of his father's grave and wonders over and over why he killed himself. Typically, when the author wishes to create an ominous mood, he dresses a scene in rain. As with the scenes of place in the novel in work, and descriptions sometimes sound as if they were plucked from a tourist guidebook. Thorne is generally a thoughtful, unobtrusive narrator. But as does good characters whose lives have been blighted by the mistakes of their parents, he is too dark and May too shadowy a figure for tragedy.

The Red Fox is at its best when it sticks to straight action. Like a set of Russian dolls that open one by one, each riddle leads to the next, right to the final line of the book. And in an entertaining feat of language, *The Red Fox* leaves the reader to ponder one last enigma that can never be solved.

—GILLIAN MACKAY



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Russell, Coyote obscuring the fact's sweet decay with comic bombastness

THEATRE

An eccentric swan song

THE GLASS MENAGERIE
By Tennessee Williams
Directed by John Hirsch

Like many of the characters that the late Tennessee Williams created, Amanda Wingfield in *The Glass Menagerie* has become a dramatic fixture in the American psyche. Glenn Williams's equally iconic in the theatre, challenging the accepted interpretation of Amanda as a "faded southern belle" heroine on the (mis)memory. Still, John Hirsch, in his final production as artistic director of Ontario's Stratford Festival, has transformed Amanda into a tough but tender matchmaker who just wants to see her son grow rich and his daughter happily married. The bittersweet result is a credit to *The Glass Menagerie*'s resilience, but Hirsch's unusual approach obscures too much of the text's finest poetry for the producers to be completely satisfying.

From the moment that Amanda (Sula Thompson) starts bullying her grocer son, Tom (Scott Westworth), into chasing his fond property, it is clear that, to Hirsch, the Wingfields are not a fragile household. Tom is a healthy, surprising poet, chafing at the poverty that forces him to support his mother and recalcitrant sister, Laura (Suzanne Coyote). Amanda's obsession with her idealized youth and broken marriage drives her to compare up romantic fantasies for Laura, but Thompson's joviality renders those fantasies more forgettable than de-

structive. And instead of sucking the life from her offspring with caustic self-pity and reminiscence, Hirsch's Amanda keeps the home fires burning by engaging Tom in verbal fistfights.

Hirsch propels the production through Williams's ripe script with a minimum of sentimental pit stops. Instead, he capitalizes on Westworth's wonderfully vibrant performance to highlight the play's ample comedy—but the price is high. *The Glass Menagerie*'s most agonizing moments occur when Jim (Stephen Russell), the long-awaited "gentleman caller" whom Amanda has dreamed of for Laura, finally comes to dinner. Although Coyote and Russell generously warm the stage, the relative inanity of the action up to that point reduces the impact of their brief encounter and makes Laura's solitary fate less poignant.

Through art his five-year tenure at Stratford Hirsch has stressed the need to preserve the classics, both ancient and contemporary, and make their texts accessible. But the bizarre, almost perverse interpretations in some of his own productions do not always jibe with the text. Although railing rakes is often admirable, that same problem rears in *The Glass Menagerie*. Hirsch certainly succeeds in demonstrating that the characters have assestuated lives in their souls—but at the expense of veiling their broken hearts and tragic likelihoods.

—MARK CHAMBERS

Art in the local garage

GARRISON'S GARAGE
By Ted Johns
Directed by Katherine Kazma

Hidden away in the fertile farmland of southwestern Ontario, the Rhyth Festival has successfully marked the second decade of nurturing Canadian plays. Dramatic confessions of its influence came last year when five plays which had premiered at Rhyth appeared on the stages of regional theatres across the country. Among the four original works at Rhyth this season is Garrison's Garage, an eloquent farce loosely based on a true incident in which Revenue Canada launched income tax proceedings against an innocent taxpayer. The play's entertaining satire debunks the pretensions of centralized government and celebrates common sense—a max that should prove popular as its current seven-week tour of southern Ontario and New Brunswick.

Playwright Ted Johns starts off on course overdrive with a hilarious vaudeville routine in a turn-of-the-century rural garage. Frank Bonaparte (Robert Knapp), a vaudeville comic, is shyly protesting not to demolish the car of Blair Daniels (David Pace), a fleeing customer from the big city. Daniels is a tax auditor for Revenue Canada who quickly suspects that Bonaparte's slighted lookalike—his receipts are stuffed into plastic shopping bags—is only the tip of a gigantic tax evasion scheme run by Bonaparte's boss, Arthur Springer (Johns).

Daniels's interest in the fraud is not just professional, for two reasons. One is his attraction to Springer's daughter, Lorna (Marilou McLean), whose recent venture in restaurant ownership went bankrupt because of unjustified prosecutions by Revenue Canada. The other is Daniels's present occupation as a greaser. He is, in fact, a conman in the refugee of Wisconsin, where, while in the Income Tax Act. As Daniels says, "I can measure love and honesty to within three decimal points."

Based with genuine material, Johns and director Katherine Kazma seem unsure in the first act whether to take Garrison's Garage up the high road of Shavian tragedy or to down the low road of pure farce. Bonaparte is more a romantic moment than a fool, and Daniels's struggle to convert him under the duress of income tax laws creates hints of the demonic Springer himself typhoid all around him as if he were a medical hound. But in the second act, Johns the dramatist plays out his plot for laughs and Kazma makes full use of

the cast's comic resources. Johns, King and Rex Gabriel as the town's bumptious mayor are all gifted comedians who coast their many roles to a tune. Unfortunately, the play's comic core is hollow. Pace strenuously overacts and McLean is miscast. Her stiff mangling receives little sense of the compromise that Lorna has learned to live with.

True to comic form, Garrison's Ga-

rage ends with the country lords of morale convincing Daniels that even income should forgive human error. Full of corny humor, such wisdom on the follies of government and enough eye-patch to illustrate a slap manual, the play easily surmounts its shortcomings. Johns's finely tuned sense of character and pace provides an excellent example of Rhyth's dramatic philosophy that the universals of good art are often so far away from the local garage.

—MARK CHAMBERS

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Parents today are more aware of the variability of school marks when compared to national norms. At the elementary and secondary school level, standardized tests provide reliable data on which to compare a child's progress with other children across the Province. However, teachers normally rely on teacher-made tests to make judgments about a child's progress. Most Ontario universities recognize the absence of a common standard for Gr. 13 marks and consequently apply as equalizing factor to each Ontario secondary school's final marks which may increase or reduce a student's eligibility for admission to university.

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DESIGN

Planning for better sound

Most musicians and concertgoers consistently rate Vienna's Musiktheaterhaus, Amsterdam's Concertgebouw and Boston's Symphony Hall as the world's best concert halls. But the narrow, shoebox-shaped halls, built in 1870, 1888 and 1960 respectively, were designed solely for orchestral performances, a concept that became obsolete during the 20th century as architects turned their attention to larger multipurpose halls that could accommodate everything from a lecture to the massive demands of Wagnerian opera.

The grandiose designs resulted in architectural monuments to the often that commissioned them, but sound quality was often severely compromised. Now, the narrow hall is making a comeback. Declared New York City-based acoustician Russell Johnson, a 20-year veteran of concert hall design and the man responsible for Calgary's Jack Singer Concert Hall, Canada's first new shoebox-shaped concert hall. "Australians have a lot more power now. People are finally reading, after years of mediocre halls, that there is something wrong with allowing the architect to walk away with the show."

The multipurpose halls of the 1950s and 1960s were usually fan-shaped, modeled on Greek amphitheatres. That was the case with Salk Wilford Puffer in Montreal, for one, built in 1963, and with the wide rectangle of Winnipeg's Manitoba Centennial Concert Hall, built in 1968. Although these halls provided increased seating capacity and better views of the stage, they were often built with high stage towers for scenery storage that disrupted the sound of an orchestra.

As well, the increased width of the halls further compromised sound quality. The reason narrower halls ensure that lateral sound reflections—those that hit the side walls—mix properly with the sound coming directly from the stage and provide the intimacy and warmth that makes concertgoing a sensuous treat in the better halls. Indeed, the concert halls in Vienna, Amsterdam and Boston are their excellent sound quality to their narrow width. Amsterdam's Concertgebouw, the broadest, is only 98 feet wide.

Calgary's 1,608-seat Jack Singer Hall, which opened last week, is narrower as well—85 feet wide. By contrast, Vancouver's cylindrical Roy Thomson Hall, a 1,33-



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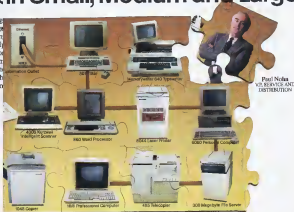
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CRIME

A hotline for bombers

In Edmonton, where a series of bomb blasts has caused \$4,000 worth of property damage during the past six months, the term "information explosion" has acquired a special meaning. There, police suspect that some computer "hackers" as they call themselves—have been building bombs with knowledge gained through a network of personal computers. Exchanging information by simply dialling a telephone number is standard practice for committed hackers. They do so with a coupling device called a modem, which links their personal computer to another machine containing an electronic bulletin board offering such information as how to build a home-made radio. But the way access that computer users have to several dial-a-hack programs worries police. Said Det. Ray Priskard of the city's arson squad: "For some of those people there is the intrigue of passing on such information. However, the problem we have is with people actually building explosive devices."

The latest blast, which occurred on Aug. 25, tore apart an Edmonton Journal vending machine—one of five newspaper boxes and three telephone booths damaged by home-made explosives during the past six months. And soon after the first bomb exploded last February a police constable using a personal computer discovered an electronic bulletin board which told him how to make a bomb from ordinary household materials. Police now know of four electronic bulletin boards offering bomb-making instructions. One of them adds the warning to "smile, then run like hell, unless you like being hit by a grenade."

But police have still not made any arrests in the case. And even though three hackers obeyed a police request and voluntarily erased potentially dangerous information from their programs, the other bulletin boards are still presenting courses in bomb building—without their owners breaking any laws in the process. Said Priskard: "We can lay charges only if someone begins to assemble a bomb. We are worried that some kid will access the information, decide to try it and end up losing a hand, an eye or even his life. It scares me to think that some kid might be down in his basement, sitting up all night long while his father is watching television."

—CHARLES WALKER in Edmonton

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FOR THE RECORD

Dusting off the classics

GERNSHWIN: RHAPSODY IN BLUE, SECOND RHAPSODY, PRELUDES
Los Angeles Philharmonic
Conducted by Michael Tilson Thomas
(piano)
(CBS Masterworks)

George Gershwin's scintillating music, which has often been excessively rearranged, has found a sympathetic devotee in Michael Tilson Thomas. In his faithful, re-arranged version, Thomas swings swing the cakewalk from the composer's original work *Rhapsody in Blue* breathes freely in his scaled-down, jazzed-up version. The *Second Rhapsody*, a less scintillating musical collage, is equally breezy and refreshing. Thomas, best known as the conductor of the Los Angeles Philharmonic, brings both vitality and a softer, gentler touch to the piece. He adds a jaunty performance of the *Prelude* and closes with a delectable, rediscovered orchestral version of *Prelude* (Waltz) the Day. Thomas's effort proves to be pleasantly inspiring.

STRAUSS: LE BOURGEOIS GENTILHOMME SUITE, WALTZ SERENADE FOR STRING ORCHESTRA
National Arts Centre Orchestra
Conducted by Eduardo Mata
(CBC)

So few modern works suit the medium-size National Arts Centre Orchestra that it is surprising to find it successfully recording two 20th-century compositions. But both Richard Strauss's genial *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme Suite* and Dag Waag's playful *Serenade for String Orchestra* are exuberant neoclassical pieces which seem tailor-made for the orchestra. Under guest conductor Eduardo Mata's nimble guidance, it plays up the pastiche and delicate comic invention in the *Suite*. What is lost in expense is more than made up for in precision and verve. In *Serenade* the strings are particularly elegant, weaving intricate above of sound in the first movement and emerging remarkably relaxed and spry for the celebrated "March." With Mata's versatile direction and the orchestra's adroit response, the National Arts Centre has found a perfect match.

—JEN PEARCE

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Speeding up the executioner's pace

Shortly after a medical technician executed Charles Brooks in Huntsville, Tex., on Dec. 7, 1988, Sheriff Darrell White relayed the killer's final words—an expression of love to his girlfriend—to hundreds of waiting reporters. The 40-year-old man, convicted of kidnapping and killing an auto

period. The condemned men—all of whom received stays of execution after the request—are among 4,548 inmates on death row in 32 of the 37 states that have reinstated capital punishment. Most of the convicts, including 30 women, embark on a complicated nine-step appeal process designed to meet U.S.

past successes by U.S. abolitionists. In 1965 they achieved an 11-year moratorium on the death penalty while the U.S. Supreme Court examined existing state laws. Five years later the court declared that statutes were so inconsistently applied that they violated constitutional guarantees against cruel and unusual punishment. Still, 35 states had rewritten their laws by 1976 and the Supreme Court permitted them to resume executions. Convicted murderer Gary Gilmore was the first to die, facing a Utah firing squad on Jan. 17, 1977. Gilmore, 36, had sought to die, viewing his right to appeal his sentence and serving lawyers who tried to block the execution. But John Spink, convicted of killing a fellow drifter in 1973, set the pattern for the country's quaking juries of convicts by appealing his sentence—and being, he died at 30 in the electric chair in Florida, Fla., on May 25, 1979, a few minutes after his lawyers lost their final battle to save his life.

Since then another 46 inmates have died in U.S. death chambers, with most of the executions taking place in Florida, Texas, Georgia and Louisiana. Indeed, all but three of the convicts have died in southern states, prompting some defense lawyers to describe the region as "the death belt of the nation."

Condemned inmates can no longer avoid the death chamber indefinitely through legal maneuvering, and Texas state lawyer James Harrison argues that one result has been to increase public acceptance of executions. David Harrington, "We are developing a criminal culture as a society—a kind of out-of-sight, out-of-mind syndrome."

Certainly some executions still receive widespread attention when Margie Velma Berfield, a 32-year-old grandmother convicted of fatally poisoning her fiancé, died in Raleigh, N.C., last Nov. 2, hundreds of reporters gathered at the prison to cover the first execution of a woman in the United States in 22 years. But last July only 50 reporters came to Huntsville for the execution of a police killer—the ninth death sentence carried out in the state under the tougher laws. Prefiled Attorney General James M. Nix: "It is obvious we are going to see a great number of executions in the near future. I think the societal malaise of it will continue to decline."

That forecast contrasts sharply with



Gas chamber, Bartfield, Spaulding (right) stronger public support for executions

Supreme Court demands that death sentences should only be carried out after painstaking reviews.

Opponents of the death penalty argue that the law is still applied in a capricious and arbitrary manner, but a shocking high U.S. murder rate—



about 400 deaths each week—has strengthened public support for executions. A Gallup poll conducted last February showed that 59 per cent of Americans favored the death penalty for convicted murderers. And Schiraldi believes that the death penalty will remain in force for at least another generation.

That forecast contrasts sharply with

There are so many convicts on death row in Texas—311—that the director of the state's department of corrections asked the courts to spare execution more carefully last month when he learned that four convicts were scheduled to die during the same two-day

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HEALTH

Deadly synthetic drugs

In the clandestine world of drug trafficking, the name China White usually designates a shipment of the purest Southeast Asian heroin. But since 1979 illicit laboratories in California have been manufacturing a home-grown synthetic drug that gives users the same euphoric effect—and is now even sold on the street under the name China White. State drug enforcement officials estimate that 50 per cent of the 150,000 addicts in California are using a domestically produced imitation of heroin—with more new users introduced to the substitute each day.

That change has had fatal results. For the sake of increased profits, underground chemists routinely produce a synthetic that is much more powerful than heroin refined from opium. In all, 164 users have died from fatal overdoses of synthetic heroin since 1978—and 80 of those deaths occurred during the past 24 months alone. Declared Robert Robertson, chief of California's drug rehabilitation programs, "Drug abusers who take these synthetics are playing a form of Russian roulette. They are seeing chemical, instead of lead, bullets at their brains" throughout the continent." As well, synthetic heroin is only the latest of a growing number of substances known to users, manufacturers and law enforcement officials as "designer drugs." The term comes from the relative ease with which illicit laboratories can produce chemical—and legal—variants of illegal substances such as heroin. The reason

unlike Canada, where manufacturing variations of dangerous drugs has been banned since 1911, U.S. federal laws allow illegal drugs by listing their exact chemical formulas.

As a result, chemists can alter these regulations by slightly changing the molecular structure of a substance. The U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) has succeeded in restricting the most popular designer drug, 3,4-methylendioxymethamphetamine (MDA), which, under its street name, Ecstasy, has the reputation of being a pleasant stimulant or mild aphrodisiac. But the DEA wants umbrella legislation governing all chemical spin-offs.

For its manufacturers, synthetic heroin provides profits with a much lower risk than smuggling heroin into North America from Iran, Mexico and the Far East—drug trafficking that organized crime in large part controls. Robertson estimated that a competent chemist using \$2,500 worth of easily obtainable materials could produce synthetic heroin with a street value of \$15 million. In the most common unit of sale—a one-quarter-gram dose, selling for \$50—there are only a few grams of synthetic heroin in a powder bag of sugar.

At least 18 illicit varieties of synthetic heroin have been used by California addicts since 1976, and state drug officials say that with available technology,

From rental uniforms...



sophisticated chemists could produce almost unlimited variants of synthetic drugs—tailoring the drugs to produce the effects that customers want. One synthetic alone is 1,000 times stronger than morphine, and it was that potency that first alerted police to synthetic drugs six years ago. At the time, police in Orange County, Calif., were investigating two deaths supposedly caused by heroin overdoses when they discovered that the users had died after injecting a chemical variant of fentanyl—a powerful anesthetic used during surgery.

By the time the DEA banned that specific (alpha-methyl fentanyl) in 1981, 22 users had died in California. Another variant—which was legal because of its different chemical structure—was being sold on the streets. That, too, is now classified as an illegal substance, but police believe that at least one other spin-off is currently available.

Synthetic overdoses, designer drugs pose other dangers. Three years ago 500 users in northern California who injected a drug marketed as heroin developed paralysis or displayed symptoms of Parkinson's disease, a brain disorder which causes a gradual loss of motor functions. The reason the illicit chemist had tried unsuccessfully to make a variant of morphine, a powerful pain-killer sold legally under the trade name Demoral, focused, he pre-



Robertson: designer drugs, technology

duced some, a poisonous protein substance which attacked the victims' nervous systems. Studied by a San Jose, Calif.-based specialist who has been studying the mass neurological poisoning for the past three years, "It is tragic. The chemist was not using any quality control and he did not test his product." Still, the poisoning has intensified the search for the cause and possible treatment of Parkinson's disease. Added to this, "The real story was discovered, Parkinson's research had a direction. This has opened a tremendous amount of study."

To prevent the spread of synthetic heroin to Canada, the RCMP has begun checking for the substance during raids on illegal drug laboratories. Canadian law enforcement officials have more stringent laws to add them in the fight against designer drugs, but the small doses required for a euphoric effect from synthetic heroin make it difficult to detect. That makes it a tempting alternative to users on both sides of the border who are already consuming illegal drugs. Declared Eugene Hurlbut, a U.S. federal drug enforcement spokesman, "One year ago I would have said that this is quite a small problem. Now events are moving so fast that we have had to reassess where we stand."

—PHIL BOKSTON in Toronto

SPORTS

A bid for America's Cup

When the schooner America first won the 100 Guineas Cup off the coast of England 124 years ago Queen Victoria, a spectator, asked which yacht finished second. "Your Majesty," replied a knowledgeable courtier, "there is no second." For the British that meant that the trophy, duly rechristened America's Cup, crossed the ocean and never returned. Since then, efforts to wrest the cup away from its base in the New York Yacht Club have transformed America's Cup racing into international yachting's premier event and a multi-million-dollar business. But one rule never changed, and when the radical 10-ton sloop Australia defeated Liberty in 1963, a disgraced U.S. sailing community discovered once again that there was no second place. That humiliation is bound to make the first Australian defense, to take place off Perth in 1987, the most intensely fought series in the cup's history. And among the 30 to 16 teams expected to compete will be at least one and possibly two from Canada.

Ever since the trouble-plagued chal-



Trans North battling on a reefed design

lenger of Canada 1 for the 1983 America's Cup, the boat's supporters have pledged to try again in 1987. But now the Canadian group leading in both financial and moral support is Trans North Yachting Challenge Inc., a Nova Scotia-based syndicate headed by auto parts magnate Donald Green. The syndicate was incorporated in early 1984, and last month it chartered the first of two boats in a colorful ceremony on Halifax's historic waterfront. With the sleek Trans North tied up at the berth normally occupied by Stinson II, a replica of Canada's most famous racing boat, the Harbortown, Out, businessmen drew beauty to Nova Scotia's maritime heritage in his speech. Said Green: "Born in the tradition of a great nation's distinguished sailing history, Trans North is the flame of the 21st century."

The two yachts share little in space from their Halifax berth. Unlike any other ordinary wooden schooner, both Trans North and its still-named sister ship, under construction at the Cranston McCannell shipyard in Oakville, N.S., are the products of computer design technology and the vision of a predominantly non-Canadian yachting elite. Indeed, the challenge is based in Nova Scotia not because of nostalgia but because in November, 1984, the provincial government pledged \$1.5 million toward the syndicate's budget. And Green is

...to entrance and safety mats...



...to quality industrial wipes...



skillfully tapping a cross-Canada network of corporate sponsors to finance the challenge, currently budgeted at \$16.5 million. Companies including Xerox Canada Inc. of Toronto and Calgary-based Petro-Canada Products have already contributed, in an attempt to profit from their association with a symbol of Canadian enterprise.

Indeed, Green says that the True North challenge has already raised almost \$5 million with its well-designed appeal to Canadian businesses. In that, it contrasts sharply with the syndicate that supported Canada in 1980 and was eventually hampered by financial crisis. And unlike the Alberta businessmen who provided the impetus for this year's challenge, Green, chairman of the multinational Tridon Gas, is highly experienced in international yacht racing. He first came to prominence when he skippered his yacht, *Evergreen*, to victory in the 1978 Canada's Cup. More recently he skippered a new *Evergreen* to victory in the renowned New York-to-Bermuda Ocean Patch race.

The True North syndicate has also departed from a precedent that Canada's established True North has adopted a daring, untested new design for both of its boats. The 15-m rule that governs America's Cup racing sets precise limitations on hull size, sail area and several other critical factors, but allows consid-

erable flexibility, and Green, "in the shape of what is under the water" The True North yachts will each feature two different interchangeable keels, at least one of which will likely be a version of the famous "winged keel" that proved decisive in the upset victory of Australia.

And designer Steven Killing of Midland, Ont. made extensive use of computers in creating the boats, using updated versions of programs which he helped to develop several years ago specifically for yacht design. The former computer design consultant for Canada's Kitting 33, says that True North has already won the America's Cup—at least on his computer screen. *Seed Killing*: "We have revealed the competition in our computers, so True North has already been through a rigors of sorts."

Still, the first True North will not have a real test until the end of this year in Perth, where it will compete in the 15-m world championships. And some sailors say that the syndicate's fast-track development program, which includes six race-proven "trial horse" against

which to test the new design, will seriously hamper its challenge.

By contrast, the syndicate supporting Canada's second challenge for the cup is taking a more conservative approach. Lack of financing has delayed plans to build a new boat, and the syndicate is now modifying Canada's

and equipping it with a winged keel to test it against the former U.S. 15-m yacht *Conquest*. Despite plans for the two Canadian teams fell apart this summer when neither group agreed to surrender control. Most observers say that Canada's 15-m is late start will seriously hamper the syndicate's attempt to mount a credible challenge.

Still, few of them are prepared to credit the True North syndicate with any clear advantage. With more than a dozen yachts born at least six nations expected to compete in the world's most intense race, the forecast for both Canadian challenges is stormy at best.

—FRANCIS NOBMAN in Halifax with JULIA BENNETT in Toronto



Green: a smooth campaign

BOOKS

Tears of a revolutionary

THE GOOD TERRORIST

By Doris Lessing

(Anchor Press, \$75 pages, \$21.95)

Comrade Alice, the central character of Doris Lessing's *The Good Terrorist*, could almost be the daughter of Martha Quest, the heroine of Lessing's famous *Children of Violence* trilogy, which fills the shelves and shelves with cement to discourage squatters. While her sensitive, pliant, loving partner, Jasper, and his comrades try unsuccessfully to volunteer for the state and the war, Alice uses all the middle-class upbringing to restore heat, plumbing and light in her current house. Finally, in triumph, she persuades the housing council to register the house as an "served apart."

Her colleagues take advantage of the enhanced revolutionary environment. Alice provides—flowers on the table, an endlessly stacked soap pot—but they tried to suspect her commitment. Alice is not tough, fang the road, she criss cross broken brick's eggs. Jasper possesses

sent is not in knowing things up but in preserving them. She seduces abandoned houses from the housing authority, which fills the shelves and shelves with cement to discourage squatters. While

her sensitive, pliant, loving partner, Jasper, and his comrades try unsuccessfully to volunteer for the state and the war, Alice uses all the middle-class upbringing to restore heat, plumbing and light in her current house. Finally, in triumph, she persuades the housing council to register the house as an "served apart."

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her whenever she looks anguished, "avid and glimmering, as if not merely her face but her whole body filled with tears." It is before us if only anger has a place in the revolutionary heart, and Alice seems to despair. Instantly what she should be most proud of the urge to leave a wound to make it better.

Lessing creates detailed and convincing portraits of all the nine young comrades and imagines a bloody ending for them. But the pungency of the book and

its compelling emotional power spring from the character of Alice. Unlike her spiritual forebear, Martha Quest, Alice can go on forever. She never ceases people who believe that revolution requires something the most intense against a personal life and its risks of infidelity and love. Thirty years of materialism, of violence and failed solutions, are piled on Alice's shoulders.

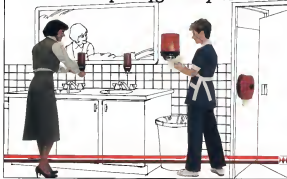
But her generation needs to have modified all inherently idealistic paths. Lessing's new generation needs more encouragement than even her own to trust their best impulses.

—ANNE COLLINS



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Emotional ties that bind

FAMILY AND FRIENDS

By Anita Brookner
(Academy Press, 195 pages, \$19.95)

Family life swings endlessly between hope and grief, as the pioneering children of today so often become the disappointed—and disappointed—adults of tomorrow. That comes with the territory in the subject of Anita Brookner's fifth novel, *Family and Friends*, a finely tuned and sit-

uating engraving look at a wealthy English family over the course of 20 years.

Brookner, who won the 1984 Booker McConnell Prize for *Hotel du Lac*, opens her tale with a description of a 19th-century photograph dominated by Sofia, the valued matriarch of the clan. Around her stand her four children, Frederick, Alfred, Mimi and Betty. To a casual observer there is a happy, amiable lot. But Brookner gradually enhances their secret lives, exposing the sorrow and

hidden weaknesses that eventually spoil their dreams. Amazingly, Brookner makes their misery a delight to observe. The novel binds the reader the way some families bind their members, against all reason.

Still, *Family and Friends* is slow to cast its spell. Brookner's brittle, rather formal style at first tends to turn her characters into Holmes clues. But 50 pages into the narrative, these figures begin to move. The catalyst is Sofia's impetuous younger daughter, Betty. When she scandalizes her family by running away to Paris with Frank Gervais, her dancing instructor, *Family and Friends* finally begins to sizzle. The eldest son, Frederick, who has allowed Betty to escape, loses his primacy in the family, yielding his place to Alfred, who will spend the rest of his life meeting his responsibilities. And the gentle Mimi, who was also in love with Frank, endures such a catastrophe in appearance that she can never love again. As those disasters unfold, Brookner's distancing style begins to seem perfectly appropriate: her almost clinical detachment allows the reader to grasp the full, and dimensions of her characters' plight.

Brookner's portraits are masterful, shading off to ambiguity and mystery at the edges. The one exception is Sofia, who is little more than a plot point for Brookner's observations. But Alfred is a joy to watch. Trapped by his sense of duty to his mother and siblings, he never escapes. Instead, he both with secret resentments and dreams of escaping to a life of unstructured loneliness. It infuriates him that his mother prefers the irresponsible Frederick, who finally finds peace married to the daughter of a rich hotel owner in Italy. But as his sister Mimi points out, "The good life unhappily ever after." Certainly that applies to Mimi herself, who lacks the devotion and self-control to seize what she wants. Yet her sister, Betty, who has those qualities, also suffers, ending up as the neurotic, lonely wife of a California TV director.

That those of Sofia's four children come to grief renders Brookner's story tragic. But all Sofia's property remains extremely well off. There is a tragedy of inner degradation, not of outward circumstance. Indeed, *Family and Friends* can be read as a condemnation of the British class system, in which spiritual and material wealth rarely go hand in hand. Still, it would be wrong to think that interpretation too far. *Family and Friends* endures because Sofia's family could be anyone's—hoping for the best, but ultimately finding more than they

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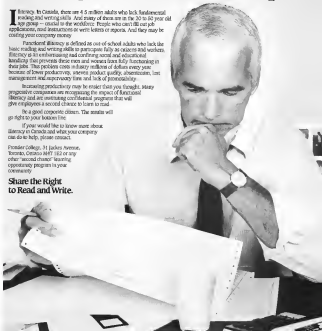
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—JOHN DEMOSKE

All the news that's fit to forget

By Allan Fotheringham

The problem is that there is huge surplus in the world today. The surplus is not of wheat or of oil, but of news. There are too many football teams, too many leagues. The problem is that there is too much news. The human brain, not to mention human patience, can absorb only so much. Modern journalists and modern communication and modern transportation means is doing a grand job of getting the car, the house, and our newspapers, and our car, reduce the up-to-the-minute crisis of the moment. Instead, it induces stress in the viewer/listener/reader. We become unabsorbable. Did you know there was a military coup in Uganda the other day? Or an abortion one in Thailand? Or was it the other way around? Do you care anymore? I'm afraid not. It is called media overload. (Some media guys were killed in a coup attempt the other day. Quick—tell me which one.) Do you remember Lebanon? Surely you must. That was the crisis before South Africa. Do you recall the Air-India crash? You're allowed a moment to think. That was the one before the Japan Air Lines crash, which preceded the blaze of a jet at the Manchester airport. How many were killed in each? Quick! One of the reasons you can't remember is that those of us in the information/communication/television trade have been so busy that we treat Pete Rose's records up against those of Ty Cobb. Each crash becomes the "largest death toll in a single aircraft crash"—as opposed of course to the death toll in a two-phase crash. Bleeding those two 747s that collided on the runway on that little island where we used to holiday. Quick now—the Spanish Canary Islands, right? Or was it Bermuda? The Bahamas? The Bermuda Triangle? Atlantis? I forget.

You get the picture. You faintly remember *Patty Hearst*? Was she the one who married her prison guard or was that London Johnson's daughter? Does it matter? They're all politicians. They're all daughters of famous men. It

Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for *Newsweek*.

figures. Who was Spensky Fromme? Was she the one who tried to kill Gerald Ford? Or George Wallace? Do you confuse the demented young man who shot Ronald Reagan outside the Washington Hilton with the demented young man who killed John Lennon? What are their names again? Welcome to the club.

We get too much news. Just as we get too many calories, too much gossip and too much information about AIDS, more than we really want to know. It has long been the contention of sin here, worldwide, that newspapers were better before the invention of the telephone, those

had news. The bad news is that I'm a homosexual. "Mum, 'OK, no' Son." The good news is that I've got AIDS and I'm going to die. A friend recently covered the war in El Salvador and was dumbfounded to find that all of the rape were Ethiopian Jews, the ultimate sack version of what used to be Polish or Newfie Jews. Shirley Maclaine, now hailed for her extraterrestrial visions and an affair with an unnamed parliamentarian, once had to publicly apologise after she phoned a television show a halfway New York was "the Karen Ann Quinlan" of crisis New. John on Ethiopia are the in thing. Michael Jackson—remember him?—was last year's sensation, a phenom who was supposed to be the greatest thing ever to hit the atmosphere where they fix your nose and straighten your hair. He was replaced by Madonna, who barely had time to get her male photos in the green boys magazines before she was replaced by Bruce Springsteen, who already had his pictures in the magazines too much. You're yawning, aren't you?

The world is too much with us, late and soon. People move out and worry about cruises instead of the news. You can see the reason for the success of Harlequin romances. Sexperts cooked on trying to remember the difference between Lebanon and Pretoria, the Christian Phalangeists from the Deans, the Air-India prang from the Mar. John Hinckley from the Spensky Fromme, the contrast from the Sandinistas. Who are the good guys and who are the bad guys in the Iran-Iraq War? Does it matter that Pete Rose had more at-bats than Ty Cobb, while playing one last season? Should a Super Bowl aerial be put behind the record of Gerry Ford, who as president hit more spectators with a golf ball than Joe DiMaggio? Does anyone care?

The answer, ultimately, is no. It is information overload. The human mind, and human patience, can take only so much. Do not worry if you cannot remember what last week's crisis was. Content only in the knowledge that Pete Rose will disappear from your viewing/listening/reading screen. Erase Zak. Forget. You will be better for it.

being the days when reporters actually had to leave the office. The shops who interpret the news really had to leave the office and go out and meet, face to face, the guys they were writing about. They had a cup of coffee or a beer or a martini with the subjects of their later denials. In both instances and with the denials. Long lunches are not only good for journalists (and therefore readers), but they are good for the heart. People who take long lunches will never die of heart attacks (they may die of other things, i.e., obesity, but they will never die of heart attacks. Long lunches are therapy for the heart).

I digress. The problem is the wretched telephone. And the wretched teletype. And the wretched Video Display Terminal. (You know the old John Yagge made to Yagge female in a long hair. "No, I don't have a vanity room. But I do work on a VDT.") There is too much of what passes for news. You've heard all the latest AIDS jokes? Young man phoning mother. "Mum, I've got good news and

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